The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Uneasy Anticipations Regarding the Napoleonic Policy.

Intended Issue of a New French Loan.

Occupancy of Dominican Towns by the Baezists.

FRANCE AND EUROPE.

Napoleon Likely to Assume a Bolder Attitude—Peaceful Assurances of the French Press—New French Loan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Jan. 24.

The *Boersen Zeitung*, published here, calls attention, editorially to the fact that the new French Army bill materially increases the power of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and is sure to prompt him to assume a higher stand and bolder tone in regard to European politics.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 24.

The semi-official *La Patrie*, in an editorial article, observes that Russia is the only power not now in harmony with all the rest of Europe.

Efforts of this character to tranquilize the public mind and give assurance of prolonged peace are singularly antagonized by the fact that every power in Europe is actively engaged in arming itself as if for anticipated war.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 24.

It is said that a new French loan to the amount of seven hundred and fifty millions of france will surely be put upon the market soon.

SPAIN.

An Uprising in Aragon Looked For—Large Order of American Rifles.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 24.

A dispatch from Madrid dated to-day, says that news has been received there from the Provinces of Aragon and Catalonia, that a speedy rising was anticipated in favor of the eldest son of DON JUAN.

The widow of DON CARLOS had sent forty million reals to aid the insurrection.

The Spanish Minister of War has ordered 50,000 American breach-loading rifles, of what pattern is not publicly stated.

DENMARK.

The Legislative Proceedings in Regard to the Sale of the West Indian Colonies.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, Jan. 24.

At the termination of the discussion in the Rigsdag yesterday, on the transfer of the Danish West India Islands to the United States, the President said he could not leave the subject without a tribute to the loyalty and consideration shown by the American Government, qualities so worthy of a mighty people.

FRANCE.

Seizure of a Republican Newspaper.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 24—Evening.

A Republican paper was put into circulation here to-day, but the copies were immediately siezed by the Police.

PORTUGAL.

Anticipations of a Coup d'Etat.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 24—Evening.

Rumors have reached here from Lisbon that the Duke SALDANHA is contemplating a *coup d'etat.*

ST. DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

President Geffrard Refuses to Interfere in the Affairs of St. Domingo—The Baezists in Possession of all the Large Dominican Towns.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 24.

An arrival from St. Domingo brings the following intelligence:

The Commissioners sent out by President CABRAL to obtain the assistance of Ex-President GEFFRARD had returned, having been unsuccessful in their suit. GEFFRARD firmly refused to interfere in the affairs of St. Domingo.

The Dominican refugees in Turks Island are in a state of great destitution.

The Dominican war steamer *Capotillo* was sailing under the Haytien flag. She had on board troops and munitions of war.

The Baezists held possession of all the larger towns in St. Domingo, except the capital, which they were preparing to storm.

Advices from Hayti report President SALNAVE was at Cape Haytien, preparing for a vigorous campaign against the Cacos. He openly avowed his intention of preventing, by force of arms, the contemplated cession of the Bay of Samana to the United States.

VENEZUELA.

Reported Revolutionary Disturbances.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 24.

Reports from Carracas represent that disturbances of a revolutionary character are continually breaking out in different parts of Venezuela.

Fever and Cholera Prevalent at St. Thomas.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 24.

The latest accounts from St. Thomas report that fever in a malignant form prevailed there, and there had been a number of cases of cholera.

The Pacific Railroad Survey—Report of Gen. Palmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Late Arizona advices state that Gen. PALMER, of the Pacific Railroad Survey, expresses the opinion that the road will be built on the thirty-fifth parallel. It is reported that parties are surveying with the hope of getting a route which may possibly change the road to the thirty-second parallel, but their success is considered doubtful. Gen. PALMER has placed a corps of surveyors on the line from Techa-op-a-pee to San Francisco, and sent back a party of engineers from Colorado to make a correct survey of the thirty-fifth parallel to the Rio Grande.

It is the intention of Gen. PALMER to proceed directly to Washington, by the way of San Francisco, to make his report in time to secure some Congressional assistance for the Southern Railroad Company. The Territory has been visited by heavy rains, rendering the road impassable. The San Gabriel River overflowed its banks, inundating the finest farming country in Southern California, and flooding the town of El Monte. The Indians are quiet in that vicinity. The work of the copper mines is carried on vigorously. The Great Central Company have struck a large body of rich ores known as gray sulphurets in their lower tunnel. The Planet and Springfield Company continue working with satisfactory results.

GEORGE W. DENT, the General Superintendent of Indian Affairs, is a candidate for Congress. He is brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT.

Gen. MCDOWELL and staff have returned from Arizona. The news from the Territory is unimportant.

The latest advices from Alaska, which are to Dec. 28, mention no suffering among the troops. On the contrary, they are represented as all well. The Congressional resolution of inquiry, reciting that the troops are in need of provisions and suffering from cold weather, creates much surprise here.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Georgia Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 24.

Mr. ASHBURN announced to-day in Convention the intention of himself and party to ask Congress to give validity to whatever Constitution may be passed, without submitting it to the people.

This has caused great excitement, and will meet determined opposition.

Associated Press Dispatch.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 24.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day an ineffectual effort was made to have two sessions daily.

A resolution asking the Federal Government to advance its per diem and expenses to the Convention was introduced. A motion to lay it on the table was rejected by 101 to 34, and it was referred to a special committee, with directions to report to-morrow.

A resolution that the Finance Committee see on what terms the Convention could negotiate a loan of $100,000 was adopted.

A resolution to adjourn until pay could be obtained up to date was tabled.

The Convention's Financial Agent reported that he had received $10,000 from the Military State Treasurer, which he held subject to the instructions of the Convention.

A resolution was immediately offered to pay each member $50, which was not acted on.

The usual treason section was adopted.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Jan. 24.

In the Reconstruction Convention, to-day, the Committee to inquire into the truthfulness of the charges against a portion of the people of the State, contained in Gov. HUMPHREY's proclamation, reported that they were satisfied that the charges were unfounded, and expressed the belief that the Governor had been misled. The letter of Gov. HUMPHREYS, submitted with the report, denies that the Convention has any power to inquire into his official acts, but informs them that the proclamation was issued at the instance of Gen. ORD. Letters to the Governor from citizens, on the subject, were referred to Gen. ORD, and all the evidence being at Gen. ORD's disposal, the Committee were referred to him for further information. The report was recommitted for further action.

The Tax bill was taken up at the seventeenth section, considered by sections, and finally adopted as a whole. In addition to the two dollars and a half per thousand provided for in the first portion, the bill levies a special tax upon many branches of commerce, industry and art, upon all railroads, express companies, telegraph offices, &c., provides for the election of the necessary number of collectors, not to exceed one in each county, the collectors to take the oath of office provided for officers of the United States by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862; to receive compensation at the rate of five per cent. on all moneys collected in default of payment. The Collector shall have power to levy upon and sell a sufficient amount of personal property to pay the amount of tax, cost of levy and sale; power to administer the oath to any person as to the amount of sales during 1867, to examine all books and papers of merchants; and all persons paying tax under this ordinance shall receive from the Collector a receipt for the amount, which receipt shall hereafter be received by any Sheriff or other Tax Collector, when presented, for all taxes due or may hereafter become due. The receipt shall be transferred and receivable from any person who shall hold the same. A Treasurer is to be appointed by the Convention to carry out the provisions of the ordinances. In addition to the State tax now assessed upon real and movable property for the year 1867, a special tax of thirty-three and one-third per cent. is levied for that year. Sheriffs shall add this per cent. to the assessment rolls of 1867 and collect the same with said tax. Warrants issued by the Convention and all receipts of tax-collectors as authorized, shall be received by the Sheriffs in payment of this tax and all other taxes now due the State. The tax collected by the Sheriffs under this ordinance shall be received by the State Treasurer, who shall pay out the same only upon warrants issued by the Convention, until the meeting of the first Legislature after the adoption of the Constitution. No warrants, except those herein provided for, shall be received by the Sheriffs in payment of this tax.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 24.

In the Convention to-day a resolution was adopted to memoralize Congress for an extension of the time of the Bankrupt act, and the first article of the Constitution was adopted.

The Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Act.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 24.

A case comes up on *habeas corpus* to-morrow in the United States Circuit Court to test the Constitutionality of the Reconstruction act. The prisoner is confined in Libby prison for murder, and the point made is that Gen. SCHOFIELD has no right to hold him if not a soldier or sailor in the United States service.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 24.

In the Convention the day was consumed in discussing article 98 of the Constitution, and the amendments thereto and substitute therefor. The article forever disfranchises all persons convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crimes punishable with hard labor; all officers or leaders of guerilla bands during the late war, and also disfranchises until 1878 those disfranchised by the reconstruction acts. Pending the discussion the Convention adjourned.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Jan. 24.

The Convention showed on yesterday a disposition to go into general legislation. Numerous resolutions on various subjects were presented and referred. Mr. TOURGEE, of Forsyth, presented a resolution authorizing the County Board of Registration to disfranchise all persons who engaged in the rebellion, and who gave aid and comfort.

A committee was appointed to confer with Gen. CANBY. A communication was received from Gov. WORTH stating that he had nothing to communicate, but was ready to furnish any information in his possession. To-day a resolution was passed calling on the Treasurer, on the warrant of the President of the Convention, to pay the per diem and mileage of members. Nothing of more importance was done.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan 24.

The Reconstruction Convention in session here was the scene, to-day, of an interesting debate between colored delegates, on the measures of relief for the people, urged, on the one hand, by the extremists, that whites owning property about to be sacrificed at Sheriff's sale, ought to suffer, because of their participation in the war, and, on the other hand, that the sales would be made to speculators and strangers, who would hold the property at exhorbitant rates, forbidding the development of the enterprise of the colored people. The feeling of the majority evidently is to protect all classes from ruin until the Legislature can adopt permanent measures of relief.

The Texas Conservative Convention.

GALVESTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

The Conservative Convention, at Houston, has adjourned. Its session was a stormy one. The resolutions finally adopted declare an unalterable determination to oppose negro suffrage; advise voters to defeat the proposed Reconstruction Convention if possible, if not, to elect delegates who will oppose negro suffrage.

It is reported that a Convention is to be called at Galveston to unite the JOHNSON Democrats and the moderate Republicans.

Gen. HANCOCK proceeded to Austin without stopping here.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Friday, Jan. 24.

The Convention met at the usual hour.

The question of privilege was discussed, and some time was taken up in discussing the misrepresentations of the Press.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections made a report, and after an earnest and excited debate, the report was made a special order for Monday next. Two new members were added to the Committee. The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

The Arkansas Convention.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 24.

The *Appeal's* special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says in the Convention to-day the Committee appointed to memorialize Congress reported back a resolution asking for $100,000 to improve navigation on the Arkansas River. An amendment to include all the rivers of the State was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. HIND offered a resolution to appoint a committee to memorialize Congress to sell at auction the Hot Springs, which was adopted; also one asking Congress for appropriations to improve the Red and Ouachita Rivers; also one asking for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau until after reconstruction is perfected. An ordinance levying a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on property, to defray the expenses of the Convention, was considered and passed.

MEXICO.

Brigandage on the Increase—Triumph of Gen. Jiminez—Reported Disturbances in Mazatlan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Advices from Acapulco to the 7th inst. have been received. It is stated that the people of the State of Gourro were obtaining confidence in the political affairs of the Republic. Business was improving.

The mail route between the City of Mexico and Acapulco had been opened, and the first mail-carrier arrived in five days.

Robberies in the interior were increasing; no stage passes unmolested; the villages and small cities were being plundered and the people assassinated.

Since the unfortunate expedition of Col. BARREA Gen. ALVAREZ has lost all power for mischief. Gen. JIMINEZ obtained the victory without firing a shot. One hundred and thirty-four Pueblos recognize his authority. The whole coast is now defenceless, and JIMINEZ can easily take possession of the estate of ALVAREZ in the neighborhood of Acapulco.

A coasting vessel from Manzanilla brings the news that Gen. CORONA was on the point of embarking for Mazatlan, where serious disturbances had taken place on account of the election of PUBI as Governor.

Business at Colima was dull, and no *conducta* could leave for want of the necessary funds to pay for an escort.

MISSOURI.

Additional Subsidies to the Union Pacific Railroad Called For.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 24.

The Union Merchant's Exchange, of this city, to-day adopted resolutions earnestly requesting the Missouri Legislature to pass the resolutions which have been before them some time, asking Congress to grant additional subsidies to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. They also agreed upon an appeal to Congress, setting forth the advantages of said road to the development of the agricultural, mineral and commercial resources of the extreme Western States and Territories, and reading in terms: "That we believe the extension of this railroad to afford the simplest, most economical and permanent solution of the Indian question, as the settlements springing up as the railway advances will compel the Indians to accept the usages of civilization or disappear from the land; that the cost of maintaining troops in New-Mexico and Arizona since the establishment of the authority of the United States therein has already sufficed to build this railway while their inhabitants have been but partially protected; that in the completion of this projected line, contiguous to the Northern States of Mexico, we see gradual but certain process of attaining such peaceful relations with that Republic as the people of the United States have so much at heart; that in view of the foregoing considerations, as well as a measure of sound National policy, since the loan of the public credit is needed to secure its completion, we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to aid by their votes and influence in securing the Government subsidy necessary for the speedy completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division."

From New-Orleans—Gen. Hancock and the Louisiana Freedmen.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 24.

The Commissioner of Freedmen from Donaldsonville forwards to Gen. BUCHANAN, commanding in Louisiana, a complaint from the freedmen on Buena Vista plantation, whose wages have not been paid, and making an application for a remedy, inasmuch as there will not be another session of the District Court until the first Monday in May. The matter was laid before Gen. HANCOCK, who, in reply, says:

"These parties are not remedyless, for they can apply to the Judge of the Court, who, by a law of this State, is authorized to hold adjourned or Special Terms. The Court can best determine the rights of all parties concerned. The Major-General, therefore, directs that you instruct the Bureau Agent at Donaldsonville to call upon the Judge of the District Court of the parish to hold at once a Special Term of his Court for the trial of these cases complained of, and, in case of a failure or refusal to hold said term, the said Bureau Agent will at once make such seizure of crops and property, and sell the same, as may be requisite to secure the freedmen in their just dues."

Murder in a Memphis Court-room.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Jan. 24.

This afternoon, during the trial of WINTERS and others for the murder of MIKE MCCONNELL a few days since, an altercation occurred between counsel, during which THOMAS MALONE, Ex-Street Commissioner and an uncle of the murdered man, was shot through the body and fatally wounded. Although the court-room was crowded at the time, it is not known who fired the shot. The affair has created an intense excitement.

The New-York Excise Fees.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 24.

The bill passed by the Assembly, extending the time for the collection of liquor license fees in New-York ninety days, will be taken up for consideration and hearing at 4 P. M. on Wednesday next, by the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President returning Mr. THAYER's resolution in regard to Mr. SEDDON, the rebel Secretary of War, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a message from the President replying to the resolution of inquiry whether the bill to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia had become a law.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that it was manifest that the President's construction was entirely wrong, and that legislation would be very much impeded if Congress acquiesced in it. It was not a party question, and he hoped they would consider it impartially. No person who had examined an opinion on a similar subject pronounced by the Supreme Court in New-Hampshire, at the request of the Legislature, but what would be satisfied that the construction of the President was erroneous, and would, if adopted, lead to serious inconvenience. He moved to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON was inclined to agree with the Senator from New-Hampshire that the Constitution of that State was similar to the Constitution of the United States, Except in the limitation of five days, instead of ten. He also thought it desirable that the question should be decided at once.

Mr. BUCKALEW thought that Congress had committed itself to the President's construction, having repassed a bill remaining in the President's hands in the same manner that the present bill had done.

Mr. SUMNER was glad to know that the subject would be considered by the Judiciary Committee. He denied that any significance lay in the fact referred to by Mr. BUCKALEW, he having reintroduced such bill merely to facilitate its passage.

The subject was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. FERRY presented a petition in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad, claiming that in rendering obedience to the Government of the United States, they were entitled to its protection.

Mr. FERRY said that he entirely concurred in the views expressed, and hoped that speedy action would be taken in the premises.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the Senate whether the number of employes in the New-York Custom-house have been increased, and at what additional expense; also, whether business has increased there since the last session, and whether a decrease of the force there is not possible, without detriment to the public service.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to amend the National Currency act.

It authorizes the Comptroller of the Currency to replace National Bank notes, mutilated or defaced, and provides for the destruction of the latter by maceration instead of by burning. The bill was passed.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to distribute to the destitute people of the South such dessicated meats and vegetables provided during the war as are not needed for the use of the army; which was passed.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the Supplementary Reconstruction bill.

MR. MORTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. MORTON took the floor and argued as follows: *First*—That the Constitution, guaranteeing to all the States a republican form of government, and the rebel States in 1865 being without State governments, and therefore having no right to representation in Congress, the United States, that is the Government, must reconstruct them. He quoted from the Constitution and from judicial opinions to show that this guarantee could be enforced only by Congress, and said that Senators DOOLITTLE and JOHNSON had voted for this proposition. He also said, in reply to the strictures yesterday of Mr. DOOLITTLE on his (MORTON's) course, that, as the Constitution did not define the means to be exercised by Congress in executing the guarantee, it must be left to circumstances. If the rebel States could not be reconstructed with the help of the white citizens living in them, Congress had a right to raise up a class of men, who had been disfranchised by the rebel State laws, in order to do it, and that right could not be reviewed by the Courts. He said that the President proposed, by his policy, the disfranchisement of a far greater number of persons than the Congressional plan of reconstruction did. And the Constitutions framed under that policy had never been submitted to the people, and were, therefore, illegal. They looked to returning the freedmen under the power of their rebel masters. Congress had determined to go through the rubbish down to the eternal rock, and secure equal rights to all men. He defended his speech in Indiana, referred to by Mr. DOOLITTLE, wherein he had said merely that, while he admitted the rights of all men, he thought that before the blacks should have suffrage there should be a period of probation. Replying to the charge that the Republicans were overthrowing the Constitution, he said those who talked the loudest about it were men who, if they could, would have replaced it by the Montgomery Constitution. The so-called Radicals of the South, the Secessionists, he repeated, were Democrats. He next took up and commented on the claim that the Republicans sought to establish negro supremacy, and then criticised Mr. DOOLITTLE's proposed amendment. Of the first qualification, negro suffrage,—one year's service in the United States army—he said they allowed rebels to vote who had served three years in the army. Of the educational qualifications he said they allowed white men to vote who did not know how to put their mark to a note given for whisky, [laughter,] and in regard to the third qualification requiring the possession of a freehold worth $250, then, it would cut off ninety-nine out of one hundred loyal blacks, while a white rebel never in his life worth twenty-five cents, and who had never paid one honest debt, was allowed to vote. This disclosed the purposes of the proposition, leaving as it would the white rebels largely in the ascendancy and putting the South again into their hands. He disclaimed having in 1865 indorsed the President's present policy as charged by Mr. DOOLITTLE yesterday. He had merely repelled statements made then that the President had left the Republican Party, and the majority of the Republicans were of that opinion. He was doubtless wiser now, however, than then—men learn by experience. Their present course was dictated by the logic of events, and he would go as far as might become necessary for reconstruction on the right basis, and the restoration of every part of the Union. They have done so little for punishment justice itself was not satisfied. The arch traitor himself would never be punished. But the time for that had passed; they simply sought to establish peace now and peace for the future. The policy of the Republican Party was that of humanity, of the Democratic to rouse prejudice of race. The first stood on the platform of inalienable rights of man, the latter endeavored to deprive the weak of all protection.

The galleries had become densely crowded during the Senator's remarks, which were delivered in a sitting position he being in ill health. Some one in the gallery who made an ejaculation, inaudible to the reporter, was quickly ejected.

REMARKS OF MR. NYE.

Mr. NYE followed Mr. MORTON. He said the amendment was introduced to elicit political discussion, and the object of its author would be achieved, for the other side would have enough of it before the close. The power of the Republican party had been felt on every battle field and would continue to be felt until the work was completed. There had been faint-hearted ones during the war, as there were now, and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. DOOLITTLE) had greatly changed since he (Mr. NYE) had sat in the galleries listening to the musical strains of his appeals in behalf of liberty. He (NYE) was a Radical, and gloried in it. His friend had been once, but was so no longer. What then was he now? A Democrat? I hardly know which to apologize to for saying so—the gentleman or the Democratic Party. [Laughter.] To show his distinguished friends and the world the exact status, politically, of a Conservative, he read from *Paradise Lost*, a work he recommended to his honorable friend, the following:

> "For spirits, when they please,
> Can either shape assume, or both, so soft
> And uncompounded is their essence pure;
> Not tied, or manacled, with joint, or limb,
> Nor founded on the brittle strength of bones,
> Like cumbrous flesh, but in what shape they choose,
> Diluted, or condensed, bright, or obscure,
> Can execute their airy purposes,
> And works of love, or enmity, fulfill." [Laughter.]

MILTON had the Senator in his eye when he wrote that. [Laughter.] He then took up the proposed amendment, and said that to instruct the Committee in accordance with the amendment would make humanity blush. He reiterated the question of Mr. MORTON—why the Senator voted in 1864 that reconstruction was the work of Congress alone? Not one step had been taken in reconstruction but what had been dictated by necessity. The leading papers of the North and the vilest copperhead paper of the North—the Chicago *Times*—had supported negro suffrage from ulterior motives at first. Now there was a holy horror that the Southern people were to be overridden by a half barbarous race, as the Senator called them. The negroes had, as he said, dug trenches for the rebels, but it was under the rod of their taskmasters, and of that emancipation was born. Like true Christians, they raised no insurrection, but bided their time. The pinch was that they were to vote. Reconstruction was now a thing of the past, and conservatism could not stop it. Seven hundred thousand men had the ballot and the Conservatives could not take it away. The ballot was given them only to vote upon conventions and constitutional amendments, and the Southern whites, if they wished, could join them in the establishment of governments, and then fix the suffrage as they chose. He alluded to the hopeful close of the Senator's speech in regard to the gathering of the clans that were to overthrow the Republican Party. What column would JEFF. DAVIS lead? Under whose banner would the Senator come with his squad? [Laughter.] Would he come with the Northern wing under VALLANDIGHAM and PENDLETON? The gathering would be easily numbered. What would be the uniform? The Senator would hardly don the grey, and of course would not wear the blue. Under what banner would he march, the old glory of the stars and bars.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I would march under a flag having thirty-seven stars. [A buzz of applause in the galleries, quickly suppressed.]

Mr. NYE continued, saying that these hosts could gather under no other banner than that of thirty-seven stars undimmed by conservatism or rebellion, though the Senator seemed to wish to prevent it. He then alluded to the course of the Democratic Party in past years. He had belonged to it once; but ought to say in excuse, that he was then quite young. [Laughter.] He argued that disunion took its rise in Kansas, when the first blood was spilled by the aggressive policy of slavery. To the Senator's question, whether there had not been enough suffering entailed on the South, he replied that he supposed, the fear was that there should be imposed upon them the further infliction of a Democratic Administration. [Laughter.] Referring to the proposition to make an educational qualification, he said he supposed the Democratic Party would disfranchise a man, named perhaps Langston, who would not suffer in comparison in that respect with the Senator. The property qualification was a principle broken up by the old Democratic Party and the great God. Said he: Take out of that party those that can't read and write, and where would it be. [Laughter.] He appealed strongly to the Republican Party to stand firmly by their principles, even though they took the position of a minority. They would get their reward. For their former associate, the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. DOOLITTLE, he would say, "Sweet may he rest in history now." [Laughter.] The Democratic Party had put out those conservating fuglemen to see how it is going to come out. [Laughter.] They were sent out as skirmishers, to see how it would affect GRANT. He had not much to say for GRANT; his story was written. He had not compromised—he fought. After speaking of Gen. GRANT's hold on the national memory, he said the Conservative, such as the Senator from Wisconsin, attempting to stand in the path of GRANT was like a certain animal on a railroad butting against a locomotive. While he admired his courage, he could not think much of his discretion. [Laughter.] GRANT, unlike the Conservatives, belonged to the class of animals called vertebrates. The only sins of Congress, he went on to say, during the last twelvemonth, had been sins of omission that he hoped would soon be repaired. SHERIDAN had been immolated on the cowardly platform of conservatism, and he did not know which was most disappointed, the Conservatives of that body or the President at the course of MEADE. Quoting from a Georgia paper a remark that they had got rid of a tyrant and got a devil instead, he said doubtless MEADE's head would go to-morrow, but that he was the last eligible officer on the list. He denounced as a false, foul slander the assertion of Mr. DOOLITTLE that the Radicals of the North were Secessionists. SHERIDAN was a Secessionist. Let the Senator tell him so if he dared. Was Mr. SUMNER, who had felt the bruises of a rebel, a Secessionist? Was their Chairman, Mr. WADE, who has been twenty years in service, a Secessionist? The Republican Party, during a mighty war, had done what the Democratic Party when in power dared not do—they had carried through an enterprise that was destined to change the commerce of the world—the Pacific Railroad. He concluded with a fervid recital of the achievements of the Republican Party.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the further consideration was postponed.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXPOSITION.

An adjournment until Monday was then provided for, and Mr. SUMNER called up the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to detail officers to represent the United States at the forthcoming International Maritime Exposition at Havre.

Mr. CONNESS offered an amendment providing that it shall not be attended with expense.

Some discussion ensued, Mr. TRUMBULL opposing the resolution on the ground that no authority existed for detailing such officers. They could go without.

Mr. SUMNER earnestly urged the immediate passage, explaining that the Exhibition included vessels and everything relating to navigation, and that every people in Europe would be there represented by Commissioners. Thirty-seven American exhibitors had entered their names, and it was desirable that Commissioners should represent their interests there. It would involve but trifling expense.

Mr. SHERMAN thought it had better go over until Monday. In his opinion it would involve a good deal of expense. After further opposition by Messrs. TRUMBULL and CONNESS, the death of Hon. ELIJAH HISE, of Kentucky, was announced by the Secretary of the House, and Mr. DAVIS offered the usual resolutions, accompanying them by a brief speech. They were seconded by Mr. HENDRICKS, who also made a few remarks, whereupon they were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CHANLER asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the facts in relation to the deaths on board the emigrant ship *Leibnitz*, and providing for the appointment of a select committee of nine to inquire into the means of preventing such an evil for the future.

Mr. SPALDING objected to any select committee, and Mr. CHANLER moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SPALDING had no objection to that. The resolution thus modified was offered and adopted.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Regular Appropriation bill. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The bill appropriates between $18,000,000 and $19,000,000.

In connection with the bill Mr. WASHBURNE presented a report in the form of a tabular statement. He stated that his object in having the bill recommitted was that the Committee on Appropriations might be examined in connection with the revised estimates sent in by the Secretary of the Navy, whose original estimates amounted to between $47,000,000 and $48,000,000.

Mr. BUTLER suggested in addition to that, the Secretary of the Navy had on hand an unexpended balance of $15,000,000.

Mr. WASHBURNE assented to that statement. The Committee, he said, deemed the amount reported in the bill sufficient to meet every exigency of the naval service. He called attention to the fact that by this bill, reported by a Republican Committee of a Republican Congress, the estimates originally sent in by a Democratic Secretary of the Navy, of a Democratic Administration, were reduced from $47,000,000 or $48,000,000, to $18,000,000 or $19,000,000.

Mr. SPALDING thought it should be stated in justice to the Secretary of the Navy, that that officer had revised his original estimates and reduced them to $25,000,000.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he had been about to state that fact. It was for the purpose of examining the bill in connection with those revised estimates that he had moved its recommittal.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented the petition of over one thousand citizens of Norwich, Conn., praying for legislative action by Congress defining the *status* of naturalized citizens, and demanding that the British Government shall be made to respect their rights. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. WARD presented the proceedings of a public meeting in Elmira, N. Y., and the petition of three hundred citizens of the Twenty-seventh Congressional District on the same subject. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS.

This being Friday the morning hour was devoted to business of a private nature. A large number of bills were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions and passed.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The morning hour expired at 1:15 o'clock, when the Speaker presented Executive communications as follows:

From the Secretary of War, with information respecting the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, with a communication from the Comptroller of the Currency relative to loans by National Banks. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

From the same, with reference to the Revenue Cutter service in response to a resolution offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

GENERAL DEBATE.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was ordered that the session of to-morrow be for general debate only.

DISLOYAL CLAIMS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, Jan. 14, and postponed to this day, after the morning hour to prevent payment of certain claims.

It enacts that hereafter no money shall be paid out of the Treasury on any claim in the following class of cases arising during the rebellion, until further action of Congress:

First—On account of seizure or impressment of or for damages, or demurrage, or detention of any appliances of transportation, whether by land or water, in insurrectionary States.

Second—For transportation service, tolls, ferriage, &c., beyond the tariff of rates fixed by the Quartermaster-General during the war.

Third—For the use and occupation of land in the insurrectionary States used for fortifications and other military defensive purposes during the war.

The bill was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. LOGAN, MUNGEN, MAYNARD, WASHBURNE of Illinois, TRIMBLE of Kentucky, HOLMAN and PILE.

Mr. MAYNARD denounced the bill as most glaringly and most wickedly unjust, and one which no man could vote for with a safe conscience.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, denounced it as violating the faith of the nation.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said he had no interest in it, except to save the Government from these classes of claims. He moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, took the floor to close the debate. He had not anticipated any opposition to the bill, especially on his own side of the House, and he thought that members were entirely under a misapprehension in reference to it. The reason for the bill was that hundreds of thousands of dollars were being paid out daily on just such claims by heads of the Departments. He would not say at the instigation of the President, but outside the line of ordinary procedure at the Departments.

Mr. BOUTWELL—By whose order?

Mr. WASHBURNE—By those in authority.

Mr. BOUTWELL—Who are those in authority?

Mr. WASHBURNE—The gentleman from Massachusetts knows too well who those in authority are. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAYNARD inquired why indignation should be visited on honest claimants instead of on the heads of Departments.

Mr. WASHBURNE thought that if there were honest claimants they could show the honesty of their claims to Congress instead of sneaking around the Departments.

Mr. MAYNARD reminded Mr. WASHBURNE that he had voted last Congress for a resolution forbidding the Committee on Claims to entertain such claims—closing the doors of Congress against them and now seeking to close the doors of the Treasury against them. He needed no better commentary on the character of the bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. WASHBURNE whether, when he spoke of casualties by the war, he meant that when one of the United States officers ordered the destruction of private property for military purposes, there should be no compensation allowed.

Mr. WASHBURNE meant to be understood that where a lieutenant undertook to destroy property to the amount probably of a million of dollars, the Government should not be compelled to pay for it in the rebel States.

Mr. STEVENS knew of hundreds and thousands of claims that had been brought before the Committee on Claims of the first Congress after the close of the war, and that had been favorably reported upon, until they were stopped by the resolution referred to.

Mr. PILE, in supporting an amendment offered by him, so as that it shall not apply to claims now on file from claimants residing in the loyal States, spoke of the rising tide of economy, and intimated that after the Presidential election was past there would not be so many men seeking cheap reputation by a great preference of economy.

Mr. WASHBURNE repelled the insinuation. He was not in pursuit of reputation, cheap or dear. He was here to do his duty as a representative of the people generally, and of his constituents particularly, and he should not be deterred from the performance of his duty by any such flings of gentlemen. The Committee on Appropriations deemed the bill imperative for the public interest, and having as a representative of that Committee discharged his duty in the premises he would leave the matter to the decision of the House. If the House rejected the bill it would, of course, take the responsibility of such rejection.

Mr. NICHOLSON, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, denied that that Committee was unanimous in ordering the bill to be reported.

Mr. MAYNARD intimated that he had supposed the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) was also a member of that Committee.

[Mr. STEVENS is the Chairman of that Committee—Reporter.]

Mr. WASHBURNE said that the gentleman could find out that fact by reference to the record.

Mr. BUTLER, another member of the Committee, thought that the bill went further than its author (Mr. WASHBURNE) intended. He thought it bad economy to perpetrate injustice, and he favored the amendment offered by Mr. PILE.

Mr. WASHBURNE contended that that amendment was illogical; for why confine it to claims already filed, when there might be as many just claims unfiled? This bill was intended to shut up the sluices of the Treasury. If the House thought proper to throw them wide open it was at liberty to do so.

THE COTTON TAX.

Pending the disposition of the question, Mr. SCHENCK, from the Conference Committee on the Cotton Tax bill, reported that the Committee had agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from its amendments, and agree to the bill with an amendment adding the following words: "and cotton imported from foreign countries on and after July 1, 1868, shall be exempted from duty."

Mr. SCHENCK explained the meaning and operation of the report, and the reason why the conferees on the part of the House had agreed to it.

After some discussion the previous question was seconded and the conference report disagreed to by yeas 67, nays 79.

Mr. ALLISON moved for a new Committee of Conference.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that the new Committee of Conference, on the part of the House, be instructed to adhere to the bill, as he found that the Senate Committee was acting under instructions.

The speaker intimated that it was not parliamentary to instruct a Committee of Conference. It was supposed to be a free Committee of Conference.

Mr. SCHENCK withdrew the motion.

Mr. ALLISON's motion was agreed to.

Messrs. ALLISON, of Iowa; BLAINE, of Maine, and TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, were appointed as such committee.

THE DEATH OF HON. MR. HISE.

The death of Mr. HISE, late a member from Kentucky, was announced, after which the House, at a quarter before four o'clock adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 24.

Sundry remonstrances were presented against the repeal of the Metropolitan Excise law.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the Act of railroads in the towns of West Farms and Morrisania.

Incorporating the Hudson City Savings Bank.

For improvement of Second and Fourth avenues in the town of New-Utrecht.

For the relief of the Franklin Insurance Company.

By Mr. FOLGER—Extending the time for the collection of taxes (a general bill.)

It extends the time to the 1st of April, except in cities where special laws are in operation.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. GENET—Incorporating the New-York Citizens' Marksman Company; also, incorporating Thirty-fourth-street Railroad Company.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Authorizing the construction of the Metropolitan Underground Railroad.

By Mr. PIERCE—To regulate freight on milk on the Hudson and Harlem Railroads.

By Mr. CREAMER—To establish a free German-American Institute in New-York; also, incorporating the New-York Stock Clearing-house Association.

By Mr. PEIRCE—Incorporating the Peoples' Mutual Warehousing Security Company.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TWEED—To provide means to reimburse the County of New-York the amount of State tax collected in 1863 and 1864 on capital stock of banks and other moneyed corporations, and which levy and collection has been decided illegal by the United States Courts.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Incorporating the Quarryman's Union, Westchester County.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—To make more stringent the Excise law.

Mr. FOLGER called up the Assembly resolution relative to the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, and moved the following as a substitute, which was adopted.

Resolved, That our Government recognizing no distinction between native-born and adopted citizens, should demand of other nations the immediate and unconditional release of all citizens of the United States illegally held in military service or in custody for pretended political offences not committed on their soil, and that it is the duty of Government to enforce the demand, if necessary, with all the power of the nation.

Mr. NICHOLS called up the resolution for the appointment of a select committee to report what legislation, if any, is necessary to secure greater safety to railroad travel.

Bills changing the name of the Utica and Waterville Railroad Company, and to amend the charter of the City of Binghamton were ordered to a third reading.

A resolution was adopted empowering six of the standing committees each to appoint a clerk.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To prevent gas companies in Brooklyn from collecting rents on gas meters.

To incorporate the Industrial Savings Bank, of Newburgh.

To incorporate the Sixth Avenue Savings Bank, of New-York.

Making appropriations for New-York State Institution of the Blind.

To regulate the sale of hay.

For the relief of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BAMBER—To incorporate the East Buffalo Street Railway Company.

By Mr. PRICE—For the protection of certain railroad employes.

By Mr. WELLINGTON—To amend the act to enable husband and wife to testify for or against each other.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To incorporate the United States Fire-proof Company.

By Mr. D. BURNS—To incorporate the New-York Dramatic Union. Also, for the construction of a railroad in Thirty-fourth and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. STARR—That a committee of three be appointed to inquire whether the office of Superintendent of Insurance Department, Superintendent of Banking Department, and Superintendent of Public Instruction may not be abolished without detriment to the service of the State. Laid on the table.

Mr. FRAER called up the resolution offered yesterday, referring all resolutions providing for investigating committees to the appropriate standing committees. Adopted, 60 to 47.

Mr. KIERNAN offered the following:

Whereas, The City of New-York has, through the operation of Special Commissioners, created and appointed at Albany, been deprived of many of its corporate rights and privileges, and made subservient to a government foreign to the provisions of its charter, and not identified with its interests.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Affairs of Cities be requested to report at as early a day as possible, what constitutional means may be adopted by the State Legislature to restore to the metropolis its ancient power and independence.

Laid on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON called up the resolution providing for an investigation into the affairs of the Metropolitan Fire Department. Adopted.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M. Prayer by Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF.

Mr. CALAHAN presented several memorials in regard to a State Medical Board.

Mr. TERRY, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported and recommended that the Secretary of this Convention send to the Secretary of the Georgia Convention, an entire copy of the proceedings of this Convention, which was adopted.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN offered a resolution that, when the Convention adjourn to-day, it adjourn to Monday morning. The previous question was ordered and the resolution adopted—ayes, 44; nays, 33.

Mr. WALES offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revision be instructed to add the following to the article on education, and the funds relating thereto, as follows:

SEC. 2.—The Legislature shall provide by law for investing in the bonds of the Government of the United States under the direction of the State Treasurer, the principal of the United States deposit fund as it shall be paid in to the loan Commissioners of the several counties.

Mr. E. BROOKE moved to amend by inserting after the words "United States" the words "and the bonds of the several cities of the State." Tabled.

THE REPORT ON CITIES.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Cities, Mr. RUMSEY in the chair, the pending question being the motion of Mr. SPENCER to strike out the first section.

Mr. VERPLANCK resumed his remarks, referring to the acts of the Republican Party in Congress in taking away the power of the President and the Supreme Court, and denouncing the policy of giving the State Legislature the right to so interfere and take away the power of the Mayor of the City of New-York. The establishment of Commissions for the government of cities is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and should be changed. The people will not be satisfied unless the Convention provides for the change, and if it is not done the Constitution will inevitably be defeated. He hoped the Convention would so act as to form a Constitution that would be acceptable to the people, and that it would place this State where it always had been, the first State in the Union.

Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND replied to the allusion of Mr. VERPLANCK in regard to the action of Congress in abridging the power of the Supreme Court, and maintained that in olden days it was held by both gentlemen in common in the days of "Old Hickory," that it was the duty of the patriot to hold that his views of the Constitution were right, regardless of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY did not agree with the majority report of the Committee; but though he differed in regard to some of the provisions of the section under debate, he could not vote to strike out that section. One of the chief measures which called the Convention together was to regulate the affairs of the great cities. Combinations of men for plunder, the public service obstructed, streets impassable, wharves delapidated and unfit for use, a great and important community suffering from bad legislation; for years they had been struggling to have these things changed. He felt convinced that all would bear witness to the truth of what he said; and still it was gravely proposed to strike out this section, and leave things just as they are. He held that it was the duty of this Convention to establish such provisions as will correct these evils. He held that it was caused by political action, the improvident legislation of both parties, and the good men of the State must now adopt some provision to put an end to this extravagance and corruption. The evil has been that on the one hand in New-York and Brooklyn the political power and official patronage has been so placed by legislative action as to make the office the main object of elections, and by concentration of power in the hands of a few men the whole patronage of that power has been used to the destruction of the City Government. He said the Police Commission did seem to be forced upon the people by the inefficiency of the old Department, but that was merely a pretext. Their origin was not for the public good, but for their official patronage, not for the purest motives or the purest ends. The Commissions placed the above control of the people defy the local public. Must the interest of these cities be left to the mercy of legislation which may vary as parties vary, or should it be placed where it belongs? Local government is not claimed by these cities as independent of the State. All that the cities claimed was the same right of local government enjoyed by other cities. The present Constitution has provisions advocating local government in giving towns and counties the power to elect their own local government, and we claim that the people of cities are as capable of electing their officers as towns and counties are, he denied that the foreigners in large cities are incapable of voting intelligently, and claimed that they were as capable as voters as the voters of any other part of the State. He hoped a provision would be adopted which would give the people of localities the ultimate control of their proper local offices. He would restore to cities that power which has been taken from them. He claimed that to have a proper system the laws should be modeled on a general plan. He did not believe in charters, and could see no virtue in a king's seal. He would obliterate every charter granted by the Crown of England and in force here. Charters granting lands, &c., should not be disturbed, but in matters of government they should be abolished; that power belongs to the sovereign people. There is at present no general system in regard to the cities of the State, and he insisted there should be a general law for the government of cities according to their population. He wanted to accomplish the breaking up of official patronage held by three or four individuals who control the political parties.

Mr. GRAVES said he came here with the impression that the people of any locality are capable of self-government, and he took occasion to make inquiries of his fellow-members of the Committee as to the truth of his impression, but he found that it was not the radical doctrine of the country that communities are incapable of self-government. It was not the principle of this Government that the minority should govern the majority. It is said that the population of these cities is made up of the roughs, thieves and villains of the world. But are they voters? They must reside five years in the State, and before becoming citizens two respectable citizens must swear that they are good, moral persons, and entitled to citizenship. It it is true our laws are worth preserving, if it is true these men are citizens, are they not entitled to the right of suffrage? Is it right, after giving these men citizenship, to deny their right to elect the officers who are to govern them? He denied that, in proportion to numbers and population, the City of New-York had more criminals than any other city. The statutes of the State require just as much obedience from the residents of New-York City as those of the rural districts. When taxes are raised for school and other purposes, do not the citizens of New-York pay their proportion and contribute a very large amount toward defraying the school expenses of the rural districts? Does not the City of New-York contain as many churches and as many Christians as the rural districts? And yet we are told that this body of men are not capable of controlling themselves! The whole mismanagement of the City, in his opinion, grows out of the indifference of her capitalists to any other subject than the almighty dollar. It is well known that they pay no attention to the selection of their officers, and manifest an indifference which would be reprehensible in the country. If the City is not capable of electing policemen to enforce the laws, are they not just as incapable of electing their judicial officers, who construe and carry out the laws? Are the people of Albany so lost to their sense of duty as to allow immorality to so prevail that they cannot appoint their policemen, and have to appeal to the Legislature for protection? If the people of Albany, Buffalo and New-York are incapable of electing their own officers, then we are mistaken in the principle on which this Government is founded: that the people are capable of self-government.

Mr. HAND contended that the cause of the immense amount of money spent in New-York City for charities, &c., proved the existence of the crimes charged upon the city. He charged that two-thirds of the population of the city, composed, as it is, of foreigners, was incapable of self-government. It took, he said, a whole lifetime to become acquainted properly with the spirit of our free institutions. The only safety of the country was in the institutions of education, where people would be educated to understand the responsibilities of citizenship. One reason that New-York and Brooklyn are not capable of self-government is because their population is largely composed of ignorant foreigners, who are not educated sufficiently to understand their wants. Another reason is that New-York City is a commercial centre and the people of the State have a vast interest in its welfare; that citizens of the State visiting there on business have a right to demand that they have a voice in controlling the Government of the City, and insuring protection to their lives and health by means of State Police and Health Commissions. The same reasons make it incumbent on the State to provide proper Police protection in the Capital District. He said the opposition was not to commissions, but because these Boards were composed of Republicans.

The Committee then rose, and, on motion of Mr. DEVLIN, the Convention adjourned until Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

TAXATION AND PROSPERITY.

Mr. Wells Exposes the Treasury Humbugs—Proves the Prosperity of the Country—Sprague's Speech—True Principle of Taxation.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Jan. 10, 1868.

When I wrote my last letter I had not seen Mr. WELLS' report, and I am very glad to find that he is traveling over the same ground as myself, and among, as I believe, the only true ideas of revenue and taxation. I congratulate the country most sincerely on having one man in the Government who believes that *facts* are necessary to legislation, and *truth* is better than theory. Mr. WELLS' report is almost the only document I have seen from the Government which shows the writer to be both a thinker and a statistician. But what a comment on the Treasury report, and SPRAGUE'S speech, and Democratic theories! I must refer to Mr. WELLS' evidences of prosperity just to show that I have been correct in my statements—that the country was prospering, and the Secretary of the Treasury mistaken.

Mr. MCCULLOCH said in his report of 1866, and repeats it in that of 1867, that shipbuilding had diminished, and building was diminished, in consequence of high prices. I showed in the *Times* that this was not true of 1866, and it now appears it was not true of 1867. The Secretary of the Treasury ignored the vast inland seas of our country, and the tens of thousands of miles of river coast, and showed that we had no vessels except what were built at Newburyport and New-York. I suppose he would be quite an astonished man to hear that one-seventh the tonnage in foreign trade was on the Upper Lakes. But hear Mr. WELLES:

"In the Department of Commerce and Navigation the Commissioner reports an increase of tonnage upon the Northern lakes and other inland waters in excess of that of any former period, the increase of tonnage engaged upon the lakes during the past year being estimated at fully fifteen per cent., or about 40,000 tons, exclusive of vessels of small capacity. According to the returns of the Chicago Board of Trade, the increase, under the new classification, in vessels and tonnage upon the lakes for the year ending March 31, 1867, over the corresponding period in 1864 was as follows:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1864	648	202,304
1866	997	281,077

The American commerce employed upon the ocean has also recovered, in a degree, during the past year from its extreme depression."

There is an edifying statement for you, after the Secretary has, in two successive years, roundly asserted that the shipbuilding and navigation interests were going to pieces! But Mr. Secretary did more. He reported that building, generally, was declining. There was not a particle of truth in it. The Commissioner of Statistics for the State of Ohio reported to the Legislature in 1866 a larger number of new structures than had ever been put up in one year; and to the present Legislature he will report an advance of forty per cent. upon that. But Ohio is not a new State; it is a fair average upon the country. At the close of Mr. WELLS' report, he apologizes for the Secretary and subordinates, and other officials at Washington, in a vein of irony which, if it had been intended, would be worthy of SWIFT. He says: there is "no responsible officer attached to the Treasury Department" but is so occupied with administrative duty that he cannot prosecute "any original inquiry whatever." In other words, the Secretary and his *confreres* at Washington are so busy they cannot think! The country had already found out that they were not

"Sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,"

but did not know the reason that they were so busy with business. But is this true? They have found time to spend large salaries in good living; they have found time to help perjured rebels in attempting to control the Government; they have found time to help JOHNSON in his foolish and malignant attempts to defeat loyal men; in fact, they have found plenty of time to do what they ought not to do, and leave undone what they ought to do. They can repeat the confessions of the Episcopal service with great truth, and I hope may receive suitable unction. But Mr. WELLS is right; if the Administration can't think, do give them somebody who can.

But I want to call your attention, Mr. TIMES to something said by Mr. SPRAGUE. This gentleman found that the New-England factories didn't pay over fifteen per cent., and consequently represents manufactures as going to ruin. This is quite natural but not very correct. Hear Mr. WELLS:

"In the manufacture of cotton, the amount of machinery at present in the country, and which is substantially engaged in the work of production, is from fifteen to twenty per cent. more than existed at the beginning of the war; while the export trade in coarse cottons, formerly (before the war) large, but afterward almost entirely lost, is now recovering with gratifying rapidity. In the department of woolen industry, notwithstanding the recent unusual depression of this interest, the erection of new mills has continued, with a reported general improvement in the character of the products."

When new factories are building on every side the business is not unprofitable and the country is not going to ruin. Ohio has 7,600,000 sheep, double what it formerly had, and still increasing. Now, do you think farmers will keep such an enormous herd of sheep if they cannot sell the wool? And if they sell the wool do you think manufacturing is unprofitable?

I have just seen a statement of dividends paid by New-England factories. One paid twenty-five per cent., another fifteen per cent., several ten per cent., others less, and a few more. Now, this is a better exhibit than the merchants can make, and, I suspect, fully up to the average of ordinary business. The difficulty with the Secretary and Mr. SPRAGUE is precisely the same, though manifested in opposite modes; they are both thinking of their own special interests, and not that of this whole, wide, immense country. The Secretary is thinking how he can keep power by the aid of reconstructed rebels; and hence he represents the country as failing in prosperity, because the aforesaid rebels cannot govern the country. This is the sum and substance of his lament. Mr. SPRAGUE, on the other hand, finds the Providence factories less profitable than usual, and calls upon Hercules for help. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

I agree with Mr. SPRAGUE, that in one thing the manufacturers should be relieved, and in that Mr. WELLS agrees also—*no tax* (possible to avoid) *should be laid on labor*; and none is laid, except in the case of manufacturers. In the case of farmers, (as I said in my last letter,) *lands* are reserved, as the source of State taxation. But there is no tax put on the labor of the farmer. None whatever touches him. So with all the whole mass of common laborers. All incomes under a thousand dollars (which is a great mistake—it should be five hundred) are exempted. Hence, the day laborer pays nothing. There is no labor (except literary labor) but that of manufactures, taxed. In manufactures, however, the largest part of the value of the product is labor. Hence the tax on manufactures is to a large extent a tax on labor; and I hold, that it is the worst tax ever laid. It is no matter whether it is direct or indirect, it is equally injurious, because it discourages manufacturing industry. In some way or other, we levy sixty millions ($60,000,000) on manufactures, exclusive of whisky and tobacco. Now, if we can possibly reduce our expenses that much, and we certainly can, we ought to abolish that whole tax. The very thing we want to reduce importations and the export of gold, is to increase our manufactures. If the abolition of the tax on labor makes the manufacturers too prosperous, immediately you will have competition, till we exclude all foreign manufactures, except those the raw material of which we do not produce. The great principle of our domestic policy is to substitute American labor for foreign labor. The tariff is high enough to equate wages between America and Europe. Take off the tax on manufactures, and we shall soon supply ourselves with everything skill can make. Our farmers can beat the world, let others do what they please. It is our manufactures we must encourage. Mr. WELLS begins to see this, and proposes the following schedule of reduction:

Estimated Receipts—Proposed System.

		Millions.
From customs		160
Internal revenue, viz.:	Millions.	
From spirituous liquors	50	
From fermented liquors	6	
From tobacco	20	
From income and salaries	35	
From gross receipts	7.4	
From stamps	17	
From special taxes and sales	29.5	
From legacies, &c.	2	
From banks, &c., &c.	13.5	
		181.4
From miscellaneous sources		600.0
Total		331.4

You will recollect that I stated in my last letter $275,000,000 was revenue enough, but Mr. WELLS adds $50,000,000 more for a sinking fund, which makes $325,000,000, so that our calculation is almost identical.

His reduction of revenue and taxes are thus:

Proposed Reduction.

	Millions.
In war (83 to 53 millions)	30
Navy (31 to 16 millions)	15
Civil service (51 to 36 millions)	15
Bounties	25.5
Purchase of foreign territory (gold)	7
Total	92.5

Proposed Abatement.

	Millions.
Raw cotton	23.77
Iron and manufactures of	7.92
Cotton manufactures	9.23
Woolen manufactures	4.60
Other textiles	1.80
All other manufactures except liquors and tobacco	44.02
Total	91.54

In this schedule the whole tax on cotton, woolen and iron manufactures is taken off, and this, in my opinion, would be the wisest act Congress could do. We are in fair way now to get this great financial business settled, and in my opinion the following are the measures required:

1. Stop all contraction of the currency, and take away all discretionary powers from the Secretary of the Treasury. The country wants no money king, and does want the greenback currency.

2. Reduce the expenses of the Government one hundred millions.

3. Abolish all taxes on labor—that is, the tax on American industry.

4. Abolish the bonded warehouses, and make fraud of any kind a Penitentiary offence.

5. Establish a small sinking fund, which can act as a margin in case of need.

We are in high prosperity now; but, let us have economy, untaxed industry, and a sound currency, which we now have, and we shall surpass all the prosperity of the past, and all that has been dreamed of by patriots and philosophers.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

OUR SHIPPING INTEREST.

Government Subsidies—Reply to a Former Correspondent.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 6, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read the interesting and amusing letter of your correspondent, J. C., in reply to a letter which you did me the honor to publish on the 20th of November, ult. In that letter I suggested certain measures of legislation, looking to the relief of our ship-building and navigation interests, and advocated the return of all duties and taxes on materials used in the construction of American vessels, coupled with a change in our navigation laws, to permit American citizens to purchase and nationalize foreign-built ships and steamers for service in the foreign trade of the United States. My argument in favor of the last-named measure, which was given at some length, was based upon the conviction that it is the only practical policy open to us for restoring our flag to a creditable position in the European carrying trade. American steamers have been driven from the Transatlantic trade by foreign competitors, who are growing rich on the profits of the traffic they have wrested from us. Why are we thus beaten? Surely not by the superior enterprise and sagacity of foreign merchants, or the greater skill and energy of foreign mariners. We all believe that American merchants and mariners have no superiors on earth in their respective callings;—they are losing their position because they are at a disadvantage; they are not allowed to work with the improved tools which their rivals use, and as a matter of course they must succumb. The legislation I suggest will remove the disabilities under which they labor and place them on a fair and equal footing with their rivals. Surely there is nothing unreasonable, objectionable or un-American in this.

J. C. admits the depressed condition of our navigation interests and the need of legislation, but he condemns my suggestion to permit the purchase of foreign-built steamers as an "abject," "craven" and "humiliating" policy. No doubt it appears so to him; and I confess that when I compare my simple practical proposals, which do not call for a single dollar of public money, and will benefit the Treasury instead of plundering it,—when I compare them with his purposed gigantic raid upon the Treasury, I feel that my poor suggestions have a pitiful and insignificant look, and are entitled to no favor at his hands. I adhere to them, nevertheless, and, strange to say, have a firmer faith in their usefulness since they have provoked his contempt.

J. C.'s substitute for the plan proposed by me is a system of subsidies, of startling magnitude, to American-built paddle-ships.

I am not surprised to hear that the project of buying steamships abroad is heartily condemned by the patriotic citizens who year after year besiege members of Congress with appeals for Government aid to start lines of American steamers to Europe. The introduction of iron screw ships, at a moderate cost, to American ownership, would supersede the need of special Government aid, and destroy the occupation of the aforesaid patriotic citizens; their approval of the measure is not to be expected.

J. C. asserts that wooden paddle-steamers are in every respect—including economy of working—superior to iron screw-ships for the Transatlantic trade; also, that they can be built as cheaply, after deducting the duties and taxes on materials used. It is not necessary to rebut these assertions here. If they are true, how is it that such ships are not in the trade? They need no subsidies, and I am surprised that J. C., with his horror of the "inordinate love of gain," can recommend a grant of public money in favor of steamers, which, by his own showing, can defy all competition. Fie! fie! J. C., this is not patriotic or plucky. Cheer up, man; don't be downhearted, like the "craven merchants of New-York," or "humiliate" yourself by "abject" and "imploring" appeals to Congress. Build your 4,000 ton wooden paddle ships, and run them without a subsidy. We will all rejoice in your success, and all the more heartily if you will drive off the detested British screws and humble the "imperious and haughty foreign shipbuilders and ship-owners." You abhor gain and rejoice in patriotism; you are therefore the man for the work. Start your steamers and both your passions will be gratified. Your gains will not disturb your peace of mind, and your patriotism will be fully recognized.

Let us now examine the scheme by which J. C., inspired by a lofty patriotism that abhors the "accursed avarice of gold," sneers at the probity of New-York merchants, and scorns all dealings with foreign shipbuilders—proposes to "vivify the vital interests of the Republic," and transfer nearly one hundred millions of our public money to the pockets of a patriot or clique of patriots.

Here is his plan in his own words:

"What then is to be done to arrest our commercial decline and restore to our flag its future prestige upon the ocean, develop our own boundless elements of national glory and power, and place in our hands the commercial sceptre of the world?

The answer is at hand. Not by adopting the humiliating policy of your correspondent, J. S. O., but by adopting a wiser policy, which shall vivify and not deaden the vital energies of the Republic. To this end we suggest that Congress, during its present session, take hold of this great subject in earnest.

1. Establish three or more steamship lines of wooden vessels to Europe, subsidized for ten years, each with at least $500,000 annually, to do the mail service of the United States, and grant to each a loan of Government credit for the same time of $5,000,000, to be liquidated by the subsidies, and paid off as these fall due.

2. Pass the bill introduced by Hon. Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, allowing a drawback of duties and revenue taxes on all materials used in the construction of steam and sailing vessels.

3. Allow a drawback of duties on all dutiable articles, used for stores and provisioning vessels going to foreign ports.

4. Repeal the act permitting our vessels to have crews of foreign seamen, and let the old act become again the law, by which two-thirds of the seamen in all American vessels must be citizens of the United States.

5. Pass an apprentice law for the encouragement and training of United States seamen, with a fixed graduate scale of wages, from $15 per month at their enlistment, and to be increased thereafter as the seamen advance in age and experience, allowing no boys to be thus enlisted under 15, or over 18 years of age.

6. That every steam and sailing vessel that shall maintain one apprentice for every 150 tons register, be allowed a drawback of ten per cent. on all goods imported in such vessels. This provision would not violate our reciprocal relations with maritime nations, as it would give simply a bonus, allowed by a return of duties, in consideration of educating our own marines. It would result in elevating their character, and raise the credit of our merchant marine, and make it popular for freight and passengers, thus being manned with trained native seamen.

7. Amend the present passenger law of the United States so as to compel all sailing vessels on which emigrants embark to have on board a skillful surgeon or physician, and give to every immigrant passenger double the number of feet of room now allowed under our present law. Such an amendment is demanded by every principle of humanity, and would prevent or render far less fatal the terrible ravages of disease and death on shipboard, and prevent the spread of pestilential diseases among our own people."

The scheme is prettily arranged, and presents a charming surface picture of combined patriotism and philanthropy. It is almost a pity to dispel the pleasant illusion which comes over one on first reading it—it is so unpleasant to discover that patriots are like ordinary mortals, after all. Even as I write I am inclined to pause, and abandon the painful task; but the public burdens are heavy, the "times are out of joint," and patriotism as expounded by J. C. is a very costly luxury. It is wise to know the cost of the scheme to the tax-payers of the country, and interesting to know what the patriot may reasonably hope to receive for "vivifying the vital energies of the Republic." J. C. is my authority

For putting the cost of one of his model 4,000 ton steamers at	$1,000,000 00
Less 20 per cent. drawback for duties and taxes	200,000 00
	$800,000 00
For a weekly line with one steamer in reserve, or under repairs, he will need six steamers	$4,800,000 00
Government is to advance	$5,000,000 00
Excess of payments over cost of steamers	200,000 00
Eighteen steamers for the three weekly lines, cost	14,400,000 00
Government pays	15,000,000 00

By this snug transaction, patriot becomes the owner of eighteen steamships, of 4,000 tons each, with the neat little sum of $600,000 in hand to start his steamers on their first voyages, and pay for the patriotic festivities that would naturally attend the inauguration of this great national enterprise. Now an ordinary mortal, a "craven-hearted New-York merchant," for example, could be satisfied with this munificent gift from the public treasury. Not so our patriot. He—alas, that I should write it—like the daughter of the horse-leech, cries give, give. Having secured his steamers at the cost of his fellow-citizens, he asks them to swell his enormous gains by paying him ten per cent. on the value of all cargoes imported by his ships. Estimating each cargo at $500,000, gold, he would receive $150,000, gold, per week, on the three lines, or $7,800,000, gold, per year.

This arrangement is to continue for ten years, by the end of which the public will have paid:

Money for building steamers	$15,000,000
Drawback on materials, eighteen ships at $200,000 each	3,600,000
Return duties on cargoes	78,000,000
"Demnition total"	$96,600,000

This tidy sum represents the cost to the tax-payers, but does not come up to the profits of the patriot, if his ships are really all that he claims they are—if the screw lines pay 20 per cent. per annum, as some of them do. Patriot ships that are "in every way superior to them" should pay 25 per cent. per annum.

Eighteen ships costing	$14,400,000
Should pay	$3,600,000
Government bonus on cargoes	7,800,000
Total	11,400,000
For ten years	$114,000,000
Estimated value of fleet at the end of ten years	2,000,000
"Demd deminition" total	$116,000,000

Who would not be patriotic at such a price, and rise far above that "accursed avarice of gold" and "inordinate love of gain" which "J. C." and his ancient friend, the "Mantuan Bard" so heartily abhor?

Two or three awkward questions arise, to prevent the consummation of this little game. Foreign Governments may retaliate in favor of patriots of their own, though I defy all the "bloated aristocracies" of the Old World to produce a patriot equal to ours. Mantua might have done it once; none can do it now. Happy Mantua! Fortunate New-York!

J. S. O.

COTTON CULTURE.

The Question of Large and Small Farms—Coolie Labor, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 18th your correspondent does not disprove but merely denies my ideas as to small farms for the South in future. Contradiction is not argument, and I have no doubt he knew something about farming, perhaps cotton planting too, before I was born, but the fact that he boasts of his acquaintance with a system forty years ago only proves that he is wedded to the status of things then existing in this country, and hence entirely incapable of judging of the things now existing. Forty years ago any one who prophesied the abolition of Slavery was laughed at.

The system of large farms is feudal in its tendencies, and wherever it exists the natural course of events is at least banded-gentry and tenants, really masters and slaves: the first class proud, and at least supposed to be educated; the latter crushed down, servile and ignorant. A mere glance, however, at the history of the world and observation of things around us is sufficient to convince any unprejudiced person that as the size of landed estates decreased in size, and owners increased in number, just so has the State or country increased in civilization and wealth, and just so has the amount of products raised increased both per acre and for the country at large. Let any one take a tour through the Southern States now, and he will find those sections in best condition where the farms or plantations were smallest, and where the owners raised all they wanted to eat, and if cotton at all only a few bales. An examination of the census will show in those counties fewer persons unable to read and write, and he will find, too, that those counties in proportion to the number of hands worked and acres planted have raised more cotton than any other part of the South. A great complaint against cotton raised the past season in the South is poor ginning. The reason of this is carelessness of hands; the planter cannot force them as once; then there is an evident want of attention or perhaps recklessness on the part of the planter himself. All this would be speedily obviated by the toll-system, as no one is apt to send a grist twice to a mill where poor, coarse or dirty meal is furnished him. Then again, gins with hullers would soon be established, and while the hulls might be returned to the land for its enrichment, the oily kernel would be eagerly bought up by oil manufacturers. Against the argument that the kernel will lose so much, &c., I can say that my observation is that before the very hot days of June and July they will not lose any considerable amount, and I do not believe they will be any more liable to "heat" than flaxseed or wheat.

I will concede that it is a very doubtful matter if the small-farm system will do on the extreme low lands of Mississippi, Louisiana, and small parts of other States, and I may go further and say that I do not believe any system of labor will do for those lands or the rice lands of the Carolinas and Georgia, except some form of bound or slave labor.

Perhaps I am forty years behind the age in this idea, but time will prove that I am also ten years ahead of it. And I do not believe that cotton can be produced *on large plantations with free labor* as cheaply as it was with slave; but when what are called the Uplands are divided into small farms, and hence better cultivated than ever before, that more cotton will be produced on them per acre planted, and that it will really be produced cheaper. That a prudent farmer will raise his provisions, and his cotton, be it one bale or ten, will be so much clear gain. A gentleman who, during the past season, raised 200 bales of cotton on a comparatively small plantation, told me a few days since: "If our people can sell their seed for oil manufacture at 15 cents a bushel, we can profitably raise cotton at 10 cents a pound. But we need money to pay hands. I have never found any trouble to get good hands to work well for me when I could pay them."

In this remark lies the great secret of everything now South. Still holding on to the old large-plantation ideas, many have borrowed money at 2½ per cent. per month, have paid their hands irregularly and scantily, have devoted more attention to the "situation" of politics than of the grass in their fields; and even if attending to their crops, have suffered from the curse of having too much to look after—hence did no work perfectly, not even well. Wherever any man has worked two, three or four hands, either also worked himself or given them his careful, constant attention, that man has made money, notwithstanding all the disadvantages of weather, &c., which have existed during the past Summer.

The gentleman's comparison with cotton manufactories of New-England has no sort of relation to the matter in discussion; and if it had, there is certainly very much doubt if Mr. SPRAGUE makes as much money in proportion to capital invested as some very much smaller manufacturers I know of. But whatever may be that Senator's profits, I much admire his opinions lately expressed in Congress. The farms of New-England, however, speak strongly in favor of my views. On them, almost sterile and rocky as they are, a people industrious, energetic and economical have raised themselves to a social and intellectual standard at the head of the country, and universally produce the impression on the stranger that their soil was naturally rich. They have done this by concentrating their energies upon small tracts and cultivating them in the best manner, by living economically, by working themselves, and, baring some of the "isms" of their leaders, by attending to their own business and letting others' alone. Perhaps they have gone too far in this last and have known too little outside their own circle.

Another section eminently illustrative of this point is the Valleys of the Mohawk and Genesee in New-York; and let any one take the last census and he will see that the comparison between the South and the North, the large and the small farm system, is as vivid as I have stated. It is true that Slavery was then in existence, and my reader may be disposed to confine me to cotton alone, but I cannot see why that system which will apply to one crop cannot equally as well apply to another, which is not necessarily produced on malarious lands. And I believe that those lands on which the cotton crop is most sure, if not most abundant per acre, are as healthy as any in the world. There are lands, to which I have alluded, as the extreme lowlands of Mississippi, &c., which are located in a poisonous atmosphere, destructive almost immediately to the life of a white man; but the crop on these lands is precarious from overflow and greater prevalence of the worm.

As to Coolie labor, I think the day for that will come, but is not now. Heaven save the South from any more ignorant rulers. Neither the laws of those States nor of Congress provide for any such labor, and it is very doubtful if public sentiment at the North would just yet tolerate it. That the ruling power at the South would not allow any such introduction, is certain. Therefore now it is impracticable. But ten years hence, when bitter feelings have been softened and healthiness in our currency produces lower prices in everything else, a necessity will arise for a less cost in the production of rice and sugar, and as Slavery direct cannot be, the Coolie apprenticeship-system will be adopted with limitations.

I did not intend thus, Mr. Editor, to burden you and your readers when I commenced. Lest my *vis-a-vis* might think as some of the old "Bourbon Southrons" do, that I am of Northern birth, and not as good as he, I will state, for him, that I was born South, and spent much of my life on a plantation with 150 slaves; that I speak from observation and experience; have worked free and slave labor at the South, and free labor North; that I have been in every Southern State and at least a majority of the Northern; that I do not give him or the world my name because I fear, unlike his, it would carry no weight of long and valuable experience.

H.

The Jaffa Colony—Letter from Mr. Adams.

The following letter from the leader of the American colonists at Jaffa is published in the Washington *Chronicle*, and is of interest as giving his statement of the condition and prospects of an enterprise which has been severely criticised by many persons:

JAFFA, Oct. 22, 1867.

William Stickney, Esq.:

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: Your kind letter dated Liverpool, the 2d inst., has been duly received, and I proceed to answer forthwith. You are right in saying the reports published in the American papers are too full of bitterness and venom to carry conviction to an honest man. The colony is now united and happy, and enjoy peace on all sides for the first time during our stay in this land. Soon after you left a number more became dissatisfied, and, as you justly remarked, remodeled the same old stories, with additions. They swore against me all manner of falsehoods, and, among others, that they were afraid of their lives—afraid that I would incite the natives to destroy them—and on their lying affidavits I was thrown into a vile Turkish prison for twelve days. On my deliverance and upon the investigation I proved every charge against me false and malicious. To recede and become United States paupers and beggars, seemed with many of them to have become a kind of mania. This may have grown out of the fact that a number who were among the first to return wrote back that they had more money than when they started for Palestine. And a number of them boldly asserted that they would lie and beg their way through.

As to suffering in the Colony for want of provisions, it is utterly untrue; and when I say this I mean from the time when we landed up to the present hour. In the house where the child was said to have cried for bread the family had packed away more than $7,000 in gold. Several of those who seceded since you left had from $500 to $1,200 each on selling their property, and yet they begged just as hard as any of the party.

As to their crops, they never gathered them; they were too lazy. We purchased their crops; and, although they did not turn out large, yet they were much better than we might have expected, for the simple reason that our grain was sowed too late and the earth not half ploughed. All this I told them at the time, but they would not take my counsel and advice. Let them go. We are glad to get clear of them; they were utterly unfit even to assist in such a great work as the restoration of Palestine. They were men of corrupt minds—impure in their motives—and their places will soon be filled by better and nobler men. Every effort that could be made by apostates, assisted by the consuls, for our destruction, has been tried; but they have failed—utterly failed in destroying the colony. Their reason for making such mighty efforts for our destruction was that they knew that if the colony went on and I lived, that their deeds would be handed down to future time with shame and everlasting disgrace. Oh, sir! that you could look upon us now and see how happy we are, freed from these bad men.

Since their departure the natives seem anxious to hire us. Our teams are all engaged. Our carpenters have employment and receive good pay. Each one saves, over and above all his expenses, at least $5 in gold per week. All our mechanics and laborers have plenty of work and good pay. Our prospects for the future, we can say, are truly glorious. A fine macadamized carriage-road is being finished from Jerusalem to Jaffa, 100 feet wide. Over 3,000 men are at work upon it, and over twelve miles of the road are already finished. It is to be completed in thirty days by order of the Sultan. This is no myth, but a reality, for we have seen it with our own eyes. Our carriages and wagons are all engaged in the completion of the road, to bring Consuls and other foreign dignitaries from Jerusalem to Jaffa. Is not this a great step toward progression in this down-trodden land? We are at peace with all the natives. The Latins, Greeks, Armenians, Maronites, Turcs, Arabs and Mohammedans are all friendly to us. So also with the local officers and all the foreign consuls. Not one seceder is left in the Holy Land to send his venom to the United States. We, the colony, now stand free from every government on earth, and, as was our father Abraham, are strangers and pilgrims and sojourners on the earth. The consuls, in seeking our destruction, gravely told us that if we would not return to America the United States Government would give us their protection no longer. This was no doubt said to induce us to leave our beautiful homes; but we told them plainly that we would never seek aid, assistance or protection from the United States authorities here, and signed a paper to that effect. Thus we stand extirpated from our native land; and yet we are Americans, and fly the flag every Lord's day. We have joined no other Government, neither do we wish to, although we have had many offers held out to us. Our colony numbers forty-five, all told; but many men of influence and wealth will join us between now and New-Year—some from England, some from France, some from Germany, some from the United States. We can say we have [illegible] since our landing [illegible] Holy City were we so happy and contented as we are at the present time.

Thus, dear sir, I have given you a brief and truthful statement of our present condition and our future prospects. Mrs. ADAMS joins in love to you and yours. Remember us kindly to your venerable father-in-law. Most truly and sincerely yours,

G. J. ADAMS.

Restricting the Powers of the Supreme Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The impression seems to be very general that there is something outrageous and revolutionary in the proposed action of Congress in reference to the Supreme Court. It is a very healthy symptom that such an impression does prevail. The proposed act is an extremely outrageous and revolutionary one, but it is exceedingly important that persons who undertake to argue upon the question should see clearly and accurately the point wherein the usurpation lies. It is, at most, merely doubtful whether the legislative power might not, without departing from its constitutional sphere, as a mere matter of practice, determine what number of jurors should find a verdict, or what number of judges should pronounce judgment; but if it should undertake to declare that a majority of the jurors or of the judges might decide the case in favor of the plaintiff, but it should require two-thirds to decide it in favor of the defendant, there could scarcely be two opinions about it. This is, in effect, what the bill before Congress does. It leaves it in the power of a majority, *and even less than a majority*, to decide a case in favor of one party, and requires *two-thirds* to decide it in favor of the other party, in cases where the question of the constitutionality of an act of Congress is involved. This is where the enormous usurpation lies. It behooves the defenders of the Constitution not to stand upon any doubtful or questionable ground, when they can find a rock so broad and firm as this on which to plant their feet.

T. J. S.

Aid for the Starving Swedes.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in the TIMES of to-day, (Saturday,) stating, "If anything practical can be done in a national way, under the resolution offered in Congress of sympathy and aid to the suffering Swedes, it will be for the credit of the country to do it," is responded to with gratitude, I am free to say, by the Scandinavian population of this country. All over our country may be found this peaceable and orderly people; and in our marine they do honor to our flag and to their adopted country. The Swedes in this country are doing their utmost to send relief to their suffering and destitute countrymen; but the call for aid and sympathy is vast and urgent. Subscriptions have been made in this City and elsewhere, but the money raised is inadequate for the maintenance of such a multitude through this terrible and trying Winter. I hope something will be done in a national way; and this hope is shared in by every Swede in this country. If even a national ship be loaded, it will not only be creditable to our Government, but such generosity will have a marked effect—in the everlasting gratitude of the suffering population, and in the proof to monarchial Europe that republicism is instituted for the welfare of peoples.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN.

The Third-avenue Railroad—Another Victim.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I too was one of the miserable sheep of whom your correspondent writes, evening before last, and as I stood outside of the pen—*i. e.* car—my experience varied somewhat from his. One incident was, that the passengers were requested to get out—in the snow—and "give the car a push," and a German gentleman was soundly berated by the Hibernian driver for refusing to do horses' work. Then, when we did get a start—six several times—by extra pushing, shouting and swearing, the driver was told—evidently by some one in high authority—"to go on like—(well never mind like what,) and not stop for anybody," which advice was so strictly followed, so long as the poor horses could keep up a gallop, that no one ventured to get on, and those who wished to get off had to wait the driver's pleasure, who in one instance carried some poor women four blocks beyond their wishes.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

Cretan Persistency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are troublesome invalids who will not relieve their friends by making an end of it, and troublesome political questions which crop up again and again to distract the *"corps diplomatique."* When English journalists sounded a lament over ruined Crete toward the middle of last Summer, they supposed that the islanders, who had ventured to raise the Cross against the Crescent, reckless of the balance of power, would be crushed into submission. But it happened that these islanders were desperate men, to whom submission seemed worse than death, and, despite every effort of the Turkish Pashas, Crete has remained unconquered. I told my friends in England that it would be so, for I had seen how the war was conducted, and my confidence in the brave Christian mountaineers was not diminished by a number of boastful telegrams narrating their downfall. Crete has remained unconquered because her rocks and valleys have been defended with a persistency worthy the days of COLOCOTRONI and MARCO BOZZARI. The world in general may have turned aside, have been busied with other cares and other troubles, but when a moment's attention is once more vouchsafed to Crete, the Turks are still found struggling on the seashore, and the tattered Christian flag streaming out gaily on the mountains. Luckless diplomats of Europe, the Eastern question is still before them!

J. E. H. S.

Help the Sewing Women.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are three classes of persons suffering intensely at present in and around the Seventh Ward, namely, those who live by begging; those who receive weekly aid from the "New-York Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor," and the industrious, worthy sewing and hoop-skirt girls, and women who drive a sewing-machine or work at the needle. The last-named class have no work. Their furniture is being sold and their clothing pawned. A family of four such and a mother, out of work two months, were aided by us to-day. Our Church aims at aiding such. Other benevolent institutions meet the other two classes. Some generous Christians aid us in this effort as a church. Intrust us with food and clothing, and you will have a return of its appropriation.

JOHN LYLE,
Pastor Church of Sea and Land,
Corner Market and Henry streets.

No. 61 HENRY-STREET.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

Some of the Causes of Infant Mortality—Inquest at a Private Lying-in and Foundling Hospital—Death by Starvation—The Proprietress and Two Physicians Censured.

On Thursday afternoon a letter was received by Coroner KEENAN, from Dr. HARRIS, of the Board of Health, to the effect that the body of a dead infant had been sent to his office for a burial certificate, and that there were strong suspicions of death by violence. The Coroner and his deputy, Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made the necessary investigation, when it appeared that a woman named CATHARINE CONNOLLY had brought the remains in a small box to the office of the Board of Health, in order to procure the necessary permission for burial. When the woman was questioned she admitted having had several bodies of infants buried in Potter's Field through the Commissioners of Public Charities, and that she had received the corpses from a "Madame Parselle," who had advertised extensively for children to be adopted out, and who kept a lying-in hospital at No. 147 West Seventeenth-street, where private patients were confined and the babes disposed of. The certificate produced by CATHARINE CONNOLLY had been given by Dr. JAMES W. RANNEY, of No. 317 West Twenty-ninth-street, giving the cause of death as convulsions from unknown causes, and stating that the death occurred at No. 147 West Seventeenth-street. On visiting the house No. 147 West Seventeenth-street, "Mme. Parselle," whose right name appeared to be CATHARINE D. PUTNAM, was found in possession, and she stated that the deceased infant had been brought to her about a month ago by a veiled lady, who wished to have it adopted out. No name was given to the infant, so "Madam" called it JOSHUA MOORE. Three living children were found in the house, under care, but quite unhealthy in appearance. Two officers were then placed in charge of the premises by the Coroner, who, yesterday, held an inquest there over the remains of the dead infant. The following are the important points of the evidence adduced before the jury:

Elisha Harris, M. D., testified: I am a physician; I am also Registrar of Vital Statistics and Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Health; in cases of death, the law requires that a certificate should be made out and presented to the Board of Health; that this certificate shall give certain particulars concerning the deceased person; it is examined with reference to a proper compliance with the requirements of the law; if found all right, permission to bury is granted when the friends desire; the Commissioners of Charities bury those having no friends, and those too poor to bury; if the certificate bears evidence of inattention to the requirements of the law or withholds proper facts, an investigation is commenced; the physician attending the person or the friends may be consulted in regard to it; if the case is serious enough we refer it to the Coroners; yesterday afternoon the certificate was brought to the Board of Health; it was referred to me and I [illegible] Connolly had brought deceased to the office; [illegible] facts and other circumstances I referred the case to the Coroners; an external examination of the body was made at the office, after which the body was removed for further examination; the next morning I witnessed the *post-mortem* examination, when further evidences of death from starvation were presented; the withdrawal of a child from the mother's breast, and depriving it of its natural food, unless great care is exercised, renders starvation an easy thing; within the last year the rate of mortality in children cared for by the Public Charities has been about fifteen per cent.; no cause was seen on the *post-mortem* examination to produce convulsions, except the neglected and starved condition of the child. Deceased was in a very filthy condition. The evidence of inhuman neglect makes it my duty to have the affair thoroughly investigated. About one in twenty of children less than two months old will die if taken from their natural food. With the care exercised in the public institutions, the deaths during the same age would not be less than one in fifteen.

Thomas J. Cox, of Melrose, New-York, testified: I am Permit Clerk in the Bureau of Vital Statistics; yesterday afternoon Catharine Connolly came to me with the certificate shown; the residence given in the certificate was No. 14 West Seventeenth-street; I afterwards discovered that she had a child in a box, when I referred the whole matter to Dr. Harris; I recognized the woman as having been there last week with the same style of bundle.

Catharine Connolly, of No. 319 West Seventeenth-street testified: I am a washerwoman, and am employed here two days every week; yesterday morning I came here to iron, and finished about 1 P. M.; afterwards Mme. Parselle called me up stairs and hand down a box, and told me to take it to No. 1 Bond-street; she told me that there was a baby in it; I went to the Board of Health for a permit to bury, and there the box was taken from me; I never saw the child living to my knowledge; I think I have taken four or five dead children from this house; they were all wrapped up in the same way as deceased was; Madame Parselle gave me the children to take; her right name is Putnam; I have known her about five years; I first saw her at No. 741 Greenwich-street; I went there as servant girl; she had the whole house there; she took ladies for confinement there, and adopted out the children of the women so confined; she also took in children and adopted them out; I did cooking, washing and ironing, but did not have the care of the children; she generally had from one to five women on hand, and from five to six children; she advertised children for adoption, and kept them until they were adopted out; I saw very little of the little babies; I think that there was an average of one death every two months in the Greenwich-street house; the children generally get places out; I don't know what the babies were fed on; she had wet nurses occasionally in the Greenwich-street house; last Fall a child was left in our area, and I took it to the Station-house.

Catharine Smith, being sworn, testified: I have lived with Mrs. Putnam for over four years; I first saw her in Greenwich-street; I went there in answer to an advertisement as a seamstress; I did sewing and helped to take care of the babies; we had from five to seven a month in Greenwich-street; we have been here since August last; I can't say how many children we have had here from that time—sometimes none, and at other times six a month; I attend to the children night and day; I give them aerated bread with milk and sugar to eat; we boil the bread in water, and then put in the milk and sugar; we keep them perfectly clean; I first saw deceased about three weeks ago; a woman left him here; she came in the afternoon; she wanted to know if we would take care of her friend, and I told her we would take the child for $30 and its clothes, and keep it till it got a good home or died, when we would bury it; I went out in the evening and when I returned found deceased here; it would not eat much and its bowels were loose; the next day Dr. Ranney was here and saw him; deceased after that would eat but little and what he did eat he afterward threw up about three or four days before he died he had convulsions; deceased had the sprue about four days after he came here; the Doctor gave us a wash for him; the infant had convulsions the day before its death; deceased and two twins died in this house; the twins died last week; Dr. Ranney attended the twins; a child belonging to a friend of our washerwoman died here week before last; Dr. Vosburg and Dr. Ranney both attended her and said she died of marasmus; those three I have mentioned are all the deaths within two months; I arranged deceased to be carried to No. 1 Bond-street; I washed it after it was dead; I stripped it entirely naked and washed it with cold water and soap; I then put a diaper and a little slip on it; I gave the body of the deceased to the washer-woman to take; Mrs. Putnam was sick in bed at the time; I lived out at service before I went to Mrs. Putnam; there are two women here to be confined, and one that is boarding here; we named deceased ourselves; I know nothing about the women who live here.

Anna Smith testified: I reside here, and came here a week ago last Monday, for the purpose of being confined; I made no arrangement as to what should be done with my child; I have said nothing to Mrs. Putnam on that subject; I came here from seeing an advertisement in the *Herald*; I have never seen deceased; I never saw any children here, except a little girl, until yesterday; I and two other women who are boarding here always remain on the top floor.

James W. Ranney, M. D., testified: I reside at No. 317 West Twenty-seventh-street; I am a physician; about two weeks ago I was called to see the deceased, and found him very much emaciated and having some convulsive action; that action continued to increase till the time of his death; four days before he died there was a partial paralysis of one side of the body; after his death I gave a certificate for his burial as I am accustomed to do in similar cases; the certificate shown is the one I gave; the child was properly cared; I have attended in this house since last Fall; I think I gave one or two certificates in the Fall, and perhaps one or two since.

Question by a Juror—Do you think that this house is disreputable?

The witness failed to give a direct answer to this question, but said that the taking of children from the mother's breast and feeding them on spoon victuals, tends to shorten their lives, and if persons in a house doing this thing makes it disreputable, then this is a disreputable house.

Wooster Beach, Jr., testified: I am a physician; I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased, in connection with Drs. Finnell, Stirling, Morton, Chauvaux and Harris; the body was contained in a pasteboard box, wrapped in paper, a diaper was properly placed on it, and it had on a clean chemise; a newspaper was crowded into the box, apparently to prevent the body moving; on taking off the clothing, the lower part of the body was found excoriated in several places; there were stains of fecal matter on the surface, and, from other appearances, it could not have been washed after death; it presented externally an emaciated look—no evidence of external disease or violence; the internal organs generally were in an anemic condition, except the mucous membrane of the colon, which was moderately congested; the small intestines contained a very little fecal matter and some yellowish mucus, but other than this were entirely empty; the stomach was also in the same condition. From the testimony in the case and the appearance observed I am of opinion that death was caused by gastric irritation from improper food, accelerated by an attack of aptha.

The jury rendered the following

VERDICT:

That the said JOSHUA MOORE came to his death by gastric irritation following aptha. They find that death was hastened by want of proper care on the part of CATHERINE D. PUTNAM, *alias* Madame Parselle, and believe that establishments of the kind kept by her are the means of causing great infantile mortality, and tend to the increase of immorality and crime. They recommend that proper steps be taken to break up this and all similar institutions. They censure Dr. JAMES W. RANNEY for giving a false place of death in his certificate, and also Dr. VOSBURG for giving a similar false certificate in another case of death occurring in the same premises.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, routine business only was transacted. The demand for relief from the out-door poor is very heavy, and increases. An increase of 33 per cent. on the expenditure of this department last year is the lowest estimate for this one. The hall in which the applicants gather, in Bond-street, is crowded from early morning until 3 o'clock, and the tax upon the patience and endurance of the Superintendent is no ordinary one. All shades and grades of poverty congregate here for the temporary relief afforded, from the decent, cleanly-clad widow in weeds to the semi-naked creature a single glance at whom reveals the story of her misery and want.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR 1868.

The expenditures of this Board for all purposes during the year 1867, including the purchase of the lot on Third-avenue, near Eleventh-street, for the new building of the Commissioners, were $1,684,419 63. For the year 1868 the estimate is $960,542; but the probability is that this, considering the heavy demands upon the charities, will prove short of the actual figures.

The apportionment of the expenditure of 1868 is as follows:

Central office, including nursing of children in City, coal for outdoor poor, coffins, donations, rents, salaries, stationery and printing, horse feed, transportation of paupers and prisoners, and all other like expenses of this department, $103,677 20; City prisons, $44,690 61; Bellevue Hospital, $129,931 24; Charity Hospital, $112,711 46; Fever Hospital, $6,718 76; Small Pox Hospital, $7,443 77; Penitentiary, $68,756 94; Almshouse, $95,269 65; Infants' Hospital, $20,811 75; Incurable Hospital, $13,174 20; Asylum for Indigent Blind, $11,712 65; Workhouse, $66,144 86; Lunatic Asylum, 106,113 65; Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, $18,977 79; City Cemetery, $3,716 45.

Randall's Island Nurseries, $76,589 63; Nursery Hospital and Idiot House, $30,214 07; Medical relief of out-door poor, $3,183; Morgue, $325 50; steamboat *Bellevue*, $10,456 50—less estimated receipts for passage and freight, $7,200—$3,256,50; propeller *Hope*, $3,193 17; Colored Home, $16,000; Colored Orphan Asylum, $7,552; stable, Blackwell's Island, $2,208 25; general expenses, $38,500; less estimated receipts for board, $30,000.

A requisition on the Comptroller was made at the meeting for $300,000 on account of the above approximate expenditures.

The German Immigrant Society.

The Directors of the German Immigrant Society have just issued their annual report. During the past year 115,839 Germans were landed at this port; in 1866, 106,840; in 1865, 82,894; in 1864, 52,929; 1863, 36,263; 1862, 24,172; 1861, 27,219; in 1860, 37,946. Last year the number of Irish immigrants were 60,965; English, 23,599; French, 3,[illegible]; Swiss, 3,869; Swedish, 4,894, and Dutch, 4,757. It is expected that the Government of the Northern German Union will soon take in hand the sanitary regulation of emigrant vessels from the German ports, to prevent the recurrence of such disastrous voyages as resulted from the want of sanitary regulation in the cases of the *Lord Brougham* and *Leibnitz*, from Hamburg. Emigrants are warned to avoid the port of Antwerp as a place of embarkation, and particularly the firm STRAUSS & Co., at Antwerp. Emigrants are also warned against the purchase of American railroad tickets in Europe. The report is severe in its comments on the way in which emigrants are forwarded and treated on board of the American railroads. The operations of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange are commended.

The Society during the past year expended $6,818 in aid of destitute and needy German immigrants. The German physicians and apothecaries have formed a special association in connection with the German society, to furnish medical aid to the sick under the care of the society. The assets of the society are estimated at $36,000, and are increased by that year's balance, amounting to $3,000. Two hundred new members were admitted. The whole number of members amounts to 1,617. At the annual meeting of the society a plan is to be submitted to authorize the board of directors to establish an exchange in connection with the society for the transmission of letters and moneys of immigrants.

Mysterious Disappearance of Capt. Frederick D. Depeyster.

The usual quiet of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island—the happily-named retreat for superannuated and disabled seamen—has been sadly invaded by the disappearance, under circumstances giving cause for the most painful apprehensions, of Capt. FREDERICK D. DEPEYSTER, its venerable Ex-Governor. It would appear that this gentleman—who had held the responsible position of Governor of the Snug Harbor for upward of 20 years—had of late manifested some slight tendencies to aberration of mind, thereby giving reason for both anxiety and watchfulness on the part of his wife and family. This was the moving cause of his late resignation of office. Capt. DEPEYSTER, however, still continued to reside at the institution, and on Thursday morning last before daybreak, he appears to have eluded the watchfulness of his family and left his residence unobserved by any of its inmates. As the lamented gentleman has not since been heard of, and as he appears to have wandered forth in his night-dress, the heartrending conclusion that he must have walked over the dock forces itself upon his bereaved family. Capt. DEPEYSTER was one of the oldest representatives of the New-York mercantile marine interest. He was in his 83d year, and we find his name mentioned in the archives of the New-York Marine Society as having become a member of that association in the year 1818. Among the several eminent ship-owners of the past generation for whom Capt. DE PEYSTER sailed—always with honor and credit to himself—was the late JOHN JACOB ASTOR. The deceased gentleman, for whose remains search is still being made, was much loved and respected by the inmates of the institution over which he so long presided, and will be mourned by a large circle of surviving friends.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

It is understood that it has actually been decided upon by the authorities in Washington to make such changes in the New-York Revenue Department as will do away with the Metropolitan Board. Orders to that effect were expected to arrive here yesterday. The result of the change will be to give each Collector exclusive control over his own district. A large number of inspectors now employed will be discharged, thereby making a considerable saving of expense to the Government, and those who remain or may be appointed will take their directions from the Collectors. To-day the several Collectors and Inspectors are to meet Deputy Commissioner HARLAND at the general office in Cedar-street, to consult as to what further improvements might be made in the revenue system which would be of benefit to the Government.

Within the past two days officers have been actively engaged searching for certain lots of petroleum said to be on the market free of taxes. A full exposé of this species of fraud appeared in the TIMES some weeks ago.

Yesterday Inspectors B. F. SEAVA and L. CUNNINGHAM seized four barrels of spirits at No. 164 Fulton-street. The property was sent to a Government warehouse and placed in charge of an officer.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A BAD ROOM-MATE.

MICHAEL D. BURKE and PATRICK NEVILLE occupied the same room on Wednesday night at No. 75 West-street, and on the following morning PATRICK rose from bed before MICHAEL, and carried off a patent-lever silver watch, valued at $35, and the property of BURKE, which had been hung on a nail on the wall. As BURKE had witnessed the theft, he caused the arrest of his room-mate yesterday by Officer SULLIVAN of the First Precinct. When arraigned before the Magistrate NEVILLE said he did take the watch, but had replaced it on the hook. This defence did not prevent his being held for trial.

A CITIZEN'S RIGHTS.

Peter O'Connell was arrested in the Fifth Ward by officer McNally, on a charge of shovelling snow off his sidewalk, in Church street, on to the railroad track. The magistrate discharged the prisoner, remarking that a citizen had a perfect right to clean his sidewalk, whether a railroad track was in the street or not.

SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.

AARON ABANGURAH entered the store of WELLS & BISSELL, No. 55 Beekman-street, yesterday, and expressed a desire to look at the goods. Before he left the store a package of pocket knives was missed, and ABANGURAH was detained until Detective HAYS of the Second Ward could be called in, who searched the prisoner and found the missing property in his possession. On being arraigned before the magistrate, the accused was fully committed for trial.

A BOGUS CHECK.

A few days ago a man giving the name of J. H. JOHNSON called at the store of A. & B. BAMBER, at No. 89 Broad-street, and purchased a quantity of butter of the value of $249 14, giving a check for that amount on the Sixth National Bank. The goods were sent to JOHNSON'S place of business, in Third-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and the check being presented at the bank it was discovered that JOHNSON had had no money to his credit for at least six days previously; hence the check was a worthless one. Officer CONNOR visited JOHNSON'S store but failed to find him, a man named SAMUEL S. COX being in charge, who was arrested for complicity in the alleged fraud. When arraigned before the Court COX was temporarily committed for further investigation, while a search will be made for JOHNSON. The greater portion of the goods obtained from Messrs. BAMBER was found in the store and seized.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OPPOSITION TO THE REMOVAL OF THE PUBLIC CLOCK AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.—Yesterday the memorial to the Common Council of the inhabitants resident in the neighborhood of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in opposition to the proposed removal by the Street Commissioners of the public pillar clock in front of the premises of Messrs. BISHOP & WEIR, the extensive jewelers, who erected, at their own expense, in 1863, at a cost of $2,000, had received several hundred signatures, headed by the following: A. W. Trowbridge, President Second-avenue National Bank; Darling & Griswold, proprietors Fifth-avenue Hotel, and the visitors now staying there; A. B. Eno, H. Stevens, A. Hegeman, Proprietors Albermarle Hotel; Proprietors of the St. James, the Proprietors of the Hoffman House, Minturn & Coit, Fifth-avenue; J. W. Linton, Electic Association; Messrs. A. Meller, Maniere Kingsland, Lotlimere Morgan, A. Stewart, J. Greene, J. Kerr, Jacob Sharpe, Thurlow Weed, and a large number of ladies. The memorialists protest against the removal as an uncalled for interference with the convenience of the public, the clock in question being a correct chronometer and regulating the right time in that section of the City, without being in the slightest degree an obstruction to the traffic. Under these circumstances they desire that the clock should remain in *statu quo*.

A VALUABLE RAILWAY INVENTION.—Yesterday a public exhibition of HALL'S Electric Railway Switch and Drawbridge Signal was given at the office of the agent, No. 60 Broadway. The object of the invention is to prevent accidents by misplacement of switches or the opening of drawbridges. It consists in placing a copper pin, insulated and charged with electricity, in such a position that when a switch is misplaced or a drawbridge open, an electric connection is established with the wire by means of which a bell is rung and a signal displayed so that the attention of the engineer is immediately arrested when the locomotive is passing the spot. An apparatus of this kind is now in successful operation on the New-Haven Railroad at the Bridgeport draw, and it is believed it will not be long before the invention will come into general use. Those who witnessed the experiments yesterday expressed themselves highly pleased with the result.

DINNER TO WM. CULLEN BRYANT.—Mr. WM. CULLEN BRYANT, as President of the Free Trade League, has been invited to a dinner to be given in his honor at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street, next Thursday. A very complimentary letter of invitation has been addressed to him by CHAS. O'CONOR, ROBT. B. MINTURN, D. D. FIELD and many others, saying:

"The present deranged state of the national finances, the failure of all protective tariffs to benefit even the very men who were most clamorous for prohibitory measures, and the rapid material progress made by those nations which have adopted a free-trade policy, have caused us more fully to recognise the debt of gratitude which the American people owe to you for the enlarged and statesmanlike views you have ever advocated, and the courageous opposition you have ever made to spoliation, under the name and guise of protection."

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT FUND.—From the second annual report of the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund it appears that the permanent fund amounts to $90,000, with a balance

...in bank of $2,160. The pensioners number 1,130—...of whom are widows and 706 children. Since the last report $49,091 17 has been received from various sources, and $49,561 46 disbursed. One of the scholarships in the New-York University, in the gift of the trustees has been filled, but one vacancy still exists, for which the School Committee will receive applications. The following officers of the Association have been chosen: PHILIP W. ENGS, President; Stephen Mills, First Vice-President; A. F. Ockershausen, Second Vice-President; George W. Wheeler, Recording Secretary; Francis Hagadorn, Financial Secretary; John S. Giles, Treasurer, James G. Wallace, William Hitchman, Charles J. Harris, Trustees for four years.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' BALL.—Last evening the telegraph operators gave a ball at the City Assembly Rooms. The affair was well arranged, and reflected much credit on those who took an active part in its management. Other States, as well as New-York, were represented, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The festivities were continued till a late hour, and every one present seemed to enter into the enjoyment of the evening with unfeigned spirit and zeal.

THE BLOT CLUB.—Subscriptions come in with increasing rapidity. The list of subscribers to this enterprise at HUDNUT & Co.'s, (opposite St. Paul's,) reached 700 yesterday, including many prominent merchants, lawyers and editors, with multitudes of young men from the banks and counting-houses. The lower club is ahead, and will be filled up in a day or two, for the crowded hours from 12 to 2, leaving subsequent subscribers to take their choice outside of these hours.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.—Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH will give another of her admirable readings to the newsboys at their lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-street, to-morrow evening. NED NEVINS' motto, "If I do nothing wrong something good will come to me," suggests the discourse that she delivers on this occasion. Doubtless the lecture-room in the Lodging-house will be crowded again, as it was last Sunday when the young lady spoke there.

DINNERS FOR THE POOR.—The German Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association reports that during the past week 160 rations daily have been issued to poor families, to be conveyed to their homes, while a larger number have been fed at the rooms, No. 69 Ludlow-street. The meals are issued daily to families at 1:30 P. M., and to individuals at 2 P. M. The public are invited to be present and to contribute.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will occur on Monday evening, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue. An essay will be read by Mr. J. DUFF WALLACE, entitled "Practical Suggestions on Time." Reports of their work will occupy a portion of the evening.

ITALIAN EVENING SCHOOLS.—The fifth annual ball of the Italian Society for the benefit of the Italian Evening School, will take place at Irving Hall Monday evening. The school is a benevolent institution. The ball will be elegantly decorated, and two bands of music will be in attendance.

SEIZURE OF A STEAMER.—Yesterday afternoon Deputy-Marshals DWYER and KANE seized the steamer Morro Castle for violation of the Passenger act. The amount of penalties is estimated at $20,000.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE.—Officers MURPHY and MCGARTY, of the Fiftieth Precinct, arrested JOHN HOSEY, an Irishman, 55 years of age, on a charge of killing JOHN TANSEY in November last. The accused and the deceased, it is charged, had a fight, in which TANSEY was so severely injured that he was confined to his house a week. Not long after he went to work again, but was soon taken ill and removed to the hospital, where he died. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "death from intemperance." A warrant for the arrest of HOSEY was issued while the inquest was in progress, but he was not found. Yesterday he was brought before Coroner SMITH and held in $2,000 bail.

FALL OF A BUILDING.—Yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the gable end of a newly-constructed brick building, in Madison-street, near Bedford-avenue, fell out, in consequence of the sinking of the foundation. The débris fell upon the roof of the house adjoining, causing considerable damage thereto. The crash alarmed the occupants of both dwellings, and, feeling the walls tremble, they rushed into the street, and thus saved themselves. Fortunately, no person was injured. The house was of brick, two stories and basement, owned and occupied by Mr. J. T. PHILLIPS. The damage is estimated at $3,000.

EXPENSES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Ex-Mayor BOOTH has published a card in reply to statements made to the Common Council by Mayor KALBFLEISCH that the expenses of the Fire Department—meaning the cost of repairs and supplies, as was generally understood—were $100,000 last year. Mr. BOOTH shows that such cost was less than $50,000—the amount appropriated by the charter, while the remaining $50,000 were expended for salaries, an item which, by law, can not be inserted in the budget, but which is a legal expenditure. The communication reflects severely on Mayor KALBFLEISCH.

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY.—JAMES REGAN was arrested yesterday for carrying on a distillery, not having the special tax required by law. He was admitted to bail in $2,500. The defendant carried on the business of distilling at a house in Baltic-street, near Hicks. Examination of his case is set down for Monday, before Commissioner NEWTON.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE PROPOSED PLEASURE DRIVE AT HUDSON CITY.—The Common Council of Hudson City held a special meeting Thursday evening, at which the proposed construction of a pleasure drive or Boulevard was discussed, after which a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Streets to call a public meeting of property owners for the purpose of getting an expression of opinion in relation to the matter. The meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next at LEIGHT's Hotel, on Beacon-avenue. At the same meeting, in response to a petition, the matter of furnishing temporary relief to the poor, was referred to the Committee on Alms, with power.

THE STEAM MAN.—The steam man, invented by Mr. DEDDRICK, at Newark, made a successful trial trip on Wednesday evening, and performed to the entire satisfaction of a number of citizens. It passed through Broad-street to Crump's Garden, opposite Military Park, where the machine is to be exhibited to the public during next week.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court, in the case of DRAKE S. ANNON vs. JAMES F. FIELDER, to recover for piles furnished, a verdict for the defendant was rendered. The Court is engaged in the case of MCKAY & Co., of New-York, against DAVID MCDANIELS, lessee of the Seacaucus race-course, to recover for liquors furnished.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ALLEGED CRUELTY AT SEA.

The United States vs. Lewis Davis, George Davis and Alonzo Davis.—The defendants are, respectively, the captain, first and second mates of the schooner *Ralph Post*. They were charged by Charles Wilson, a seaman of the vessel, with having, on the 8th of December last, while the vessel was on the passage from Malaga to this port, and near the Straits of Gibraltar, cruelly and inhumanly treated him. The evidence showed that Wilson refused to take his turn at the wheel, unless allowed to chew tobacco and spit about the deck, near the wheel. The Captain then ironed him to the weather cat-head for an hour and a half, and the spray wet him through; but the weather was warm. Subsequently, on being released, he again refused duty, and took off his coat to fight the Captain, when a general row ensued between Wilson and defendant, in which—but how was not clearly shown—Wilson was struck on the head with a capstan-bar, bruising his face and making his nose bleed. The Commissioner discharged defendants, on the ground that the ironing was not cruel punishment for disobedience of orders, and that the ironing received was the result of a fight provoked by complainant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 24.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE GAME OF FARO—ACTION TO RECOVER MONEY LOST.

Robert P. Noah vs. John Pentland and Ezra B. Weston.—This is an action to recover the sum of $1,365, lost at various times in the month of November last, at the game of faro. Plaintiff insists that the defendants did not play the game fairly, otherwise this suit would not have been commenced under the statute to recover the money lost. The case came up before the Court to-day, on a motion made by the defendants to have the complaint made more definite and certain as to what inducements were held out to the plaintiff to play the game, and also as to what the nature of faro is, how it is played, &c. The decision of the Court was reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.—JAN. 24.

Before Judge Joseph F. Barnard and a Jury.

SHORT-CAUSE DAY—ACTIONS TRIED AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

Margaret De Lesa vs. Judah Pierce et al.—Tried by Court and jury. This cause having occupied more than one hour, it was, by order of the Court, sent back to the General Calendar.

Annie C. Child vs. J. Alexander McCrombie.—Tried by the Court and jury. Verdict for the plaintiff for $14,711 66, with $100 allowance.

Chas. S. Archer et al. vs. H. S. Conover et al.—Tried by the Court; defendants not appearing judgment for the plaintiffs for $2,088 14, with an extra allowance of $80.

Harrison Baynes vs. Stephen Reynolds.—Tried by the Court and jury. Verdict for the defendant, with an extra allowance of 5 per cent. on the amount claimed.

George A. Wells vs. James Edgar et al.—Tried by the Court. Defendant not appearing. Judgment rendered for the plaintiff for $438 98, with 5 per cent. allowance.

Max Moeller vs. S. V. Talcott.—Tried by Court and jury. Verdict for the plaintiff for $486 75, with 5 per cent. allowance.

Joseph Kain et al. vs. Barbara Weisel et al.—Tried by the Court, defendants not appearing. Judgment rendered for the plaintiffs, $1,225 39.

Daniel Dayton vs. Jacob Knob.—Tried by Court and jury. By direction of the Court the jury found a verdict for the defendant. A stay of proceedings for thirty days granted to plaintiff.

George Simon et al. vs. Simon Newman et al.—Tried by the Court, defendant not appearing. Judgment for plaintiffs for $850, with 5 per cent. allowance.

Willet Seaman et al. vs. J. M. Heman.—Tried by the Court, defendant not appearing. Judgment for plaintiff for $306 18.

PART II.

Before Judge Mullin.

The World Company vs. Chas. P. Clinch.—The World Newspaper Company brought this action against the defendant, Clinch, to recover the sum of $188 and interest, for an advertisement published fifteen or more times in the *World*, in the month of November, 1865, offering $500 reward for the recovery of the body of Preston King, Collector of the Port. The defence was that the defendant did not employ the plaintiffs to publish it; that it was published for the benefit of the family of Mr. King, and that the relatives, and not he, were liable for the amount. The evidence as to who authorized the publication was somewhat conflicting, but the jury, under the charge of the Court, rendered a verdict for principal and interest, amounting to $214 30, for plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Barnard, Ingraham and Sutherland.

AN ACTION FOR DAMAGES TO THE PERSON—FAST DRIVING ON HARLEM-LANE.

Matilda A. Moody, respondent, vs. George A. Osgood, appellant.—This case was argued yesterday before the General Term. Osgood, the defendant, and now the appellant, was sued by Mrs. Moody to recover $10,000 for personal injuries sustained by reason of having been run over by Osgood's team at the junction of Harlem-lane and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, on the 6th of January, 1865. The case was tried at the February circuit, 1866, before Judge Foster and a jury, and a verdict of $3,500 was rendered for the plaintiff. From the verdict defendant Osgood took an appeal, alleging error on the part of the Court in admitting certain evidence; and exceptions were also taken to certain portions of the charge to the jury.

The case was argued at much length by Mr. McKeon in behalf of the respondent; and by Gen. Sickles and Mr. Buckley for the appellant. The decision of the Court was reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—JAN. 24.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

James Hart vs. Jno. H. Willis.—This is the case noticed a few days ago, in which an inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict of $1,600 damages for plaintiff. The default has since been opened and the case now comes on for trial on its merits. Plaintiff was arrested at the instance of defendant in January last, on a charge of robbing him of $100 in money. He was kept in prison several days, and was subsequently tried and acquitted of the charge at the Court of General Sessions. Defendant, according to the testimony, had been on a skylarking expedition about town, and during his travels came across plaintiff, who was in company with one O'Hara, whom defendant knew. They all drank several times together, and finally plaintiff, at the request of defendant, accompanied him to his home in Harlem late at night—plaintiff driving his horse for him. After their arrival at defendant's home plaintiff was invited to take another drink, which he declined, and defendant having given him $1 to go down town with, plaintiff left. Immediately after he had gone defendant discovered that $100 which he had in his pocket was missing and suspecting defendant he ran into the street and with the aid of a policeman arrested him. No money was found on the person of plaintiff, and he denied any knowledge of the theft.

The main point in the case is whether defendant had what the law terms "probable cause" for his suspicions, which led to plaintiff's arrest. Counsel for defendant strenuously maintained that he had, and moved for a nonsuit on this ground. The motion, however, was denied, the Court preferring to leave the question to the jury.

The trial was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

Platt, Gerard and Buckley for plaintiff; J. M. Smith for defendant.

PART II.

Before Judge Jones.

In the suit of Sarah Perry vs. Meyer Rosenblatt for damages for arrest and false imprisonment, reported yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at $750.

C. Shaffer for plaintiff; A. R. Dyatt for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 24.

By Judge Cardozo.

Moise vs. Gardner; order granted.

Warren vs. Holbrook et al.; order granted.

Maitland vs. Alloway et al.: motion granted.

Vanderpoel vs. Monell et al.; motion denied; $10 costs to plaintiff to abide the event.

Toole et al. vs. D. de Gorcouria; upon Mr. Pond complying with the order to deliver to the Receiver the motion to attach will be denied; no costs.

George Walker vs. Wm. H. Decker; reference ordered to ascertain facts, &c.

Driggs vs. Filter; defendant may answer in five days on payment of costs of demurrer, &c.

Wheelwright vs. Keller; motion denied.

Ferris vs. Aspinwall et al.; motion denied, costs to abide the event.

Rapelye vs. Strauss; an order may be entered staying plaintiff's proceedings until ten days after the plaintiff's attorneys file an affidavit with the Clerk of this Court, setting forth the plaintiff's residence; $5 costs of this motion to the defendant to abide the event.

Epstein vs. Bernard Epstein; case referred back for further proof.

Verlie vs. Casberg et al.; attachment granted. Bail in $500.

Fullerton vs. Monell & Co.; motion denied, $10 to plaintiff to abide the event.

Clarence E. Bennet vs. Rebecca Bennett, sued by the name of Rebecca Clarke; motion denied.

Cary vs. Whitehead, motion for security for costs granted, the rest of the motion is denied.

Wells, Jr. vs. J. K. Place et al; order vacated without costs.

In the matter of trust created by the lost will, &c., of James Weeks; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of the claim of B. H. Hutton & Co.; motion denied.

By Judge Ingraham.

Stephen Brush & Co. vs. Wm. Lee et all; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 24.

By Judge Monell.

James Garvey vs. J. C. Carey; judgment for defendant on the demurrer to the answer, with costs.

David Lee vs. J. M. Boyd et al. Judgment for defendants, dismissing the complaint with costs.

Henry Heim vs. John Green; motion to strike out part of answer denied, with $10 costs.

B. F. Stephens vs. M. Have et al.; motion to set aside report of reform granted; motion to vacate order of reference denied; $10 costs of opposing motion to abide event.

Harriet Butler, administratrix, vs. George W. Niles; motion for final judgment granted.

J. A. Polhamus vs. Wm. Morer et al.; motion for stay of proceedings upon the judgment pending the appeal; granted.

Charles Quinan vs. James T. Lloyd; motion denied, without costs.

S. N. Marsh vs. B. F. Palmer; motion granted on terms.

William E. Keys vs. William H. Brady; Receiver appointed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 24.

By Judge Barrett.

Hallaghan vs. Herbert; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Very little business was transacted at the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on account of the absence of parties whose testimony was necessary to the adjudication of the trial-cases.

James Ritchie, a blacksmith, was tried for assaulting John Corrigan, of No. 419 West Thirty-second-street. The complainant alleged that he went to the prisoner's shop on the 30th of December last, to pay a bill recently contracted. A dispute occurred between the men as to the fairness of the charge, when Ritchie drew a piece of red-hot iron from the fire and thrust it into Corrigan's mouth, and then struck him upon the head with it several times, injuring him severely. The testimony showed extraordinary provocation for the action of the prisoner, and the jury therefore acquitted him, and he was discharged.

Henry Smith was tried and convicted for stealing a silver watch worth $12, from Mr. Philip Fahr, of No. 250 Broome-street, on the 10th inst., while the latter was looking at a burning building in Division-street. The prisoner was sentenced to serve at Sing Sing for two years.

The following-named persons, convicted on previous days of the term, were sentenced: Antonio Montenal, grand larceny, State Prison five years; Charles Burgess, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year; Emil Beuger, assault and battery, Penitentiary one year and fined $250. The Grand Jury came into Court and were discharged, with thanks. The Court then adjourned until Monday morning.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—JAN. 24.

Before Judge Tappen.

In the Jersey railroad accident case the jury returned a verdict against the Company for $2,750.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Jas. Sherlock vs. The Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company.—This was an action for $5,000, as compensation for damages sustained by plaintiff, by reason of an accident having occurred to him in June, 1865, through the alleged negligence of the defendant's employes. Sherlock was a passenger on a car, the property of defendants, while it was running from the Central Park to the City Hall, and when at Eighth-street he observed a team of horses being driven toward the car. Plaintiff was standing on the front platform at the time, and seeing the imminent danger he was in, desired the driver to stop the car to give the team an opportunity of passing by. There was a hamper on the platform containing some merchandise, which prevented his escaping in time, and the fact that the driver had not stopped immediately, all combined, he alleged, in bringing on the accident which befel him. He was thrown from the car, sustained some severe injuries, and was insensible for a length of time. Evidence on both sides having been heard, the jury found for the defendants.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—BROOKLYN—JAN. 24.

Before Judges Tappen and Troy and Justices Hoyt and Voorhees.

Isaac Hamill, convicted of forgery in the third degree, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

Henry Scheade was arraigned for the murder of Henry Shear, keeper of a drinking saloon corner of Richardson-street and Graham-avenue. He pleaded not guilty, and his case is set down for hearing next term.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 24.

Before Judge Thompson.

REPLEVIN SUIT.

Louis Fromme vs. Patrick Campbell.—This was an action in replevin to recover the possession of a cigar shop and fixtures, No. 8 Union street. The plaintiff took the property from the Sheriff, defendant, by whom it had been seized on a writ of execution. L. Fromme claimed that he had a mortgage on the property, in consequence of some money he had loaned to his brother David. He took possession of the property under that mortgage, and sold the fixtures, &c., by public auction—to himself. On the cross-examination the plaintiff testified that he knew his brother was buying and selling stock at the time of making the mortgage. By reason of this admission, Mr. Place, for defendant, moved that the Court direct the jury to find a verdict for the defence; that the defendant have the property returned for the benefit of the indemnitor—the original owner of the property and the vendor—to David Fromme, on the ground that the mortgage was void, being made during the incoming and outgoing of the stock. The Court so directed the jury.

Messrs. Davis & Dickerson appeared for plaintiff, and Messrs. Toy and Place for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 24, 1868.

$1,500 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	110⅞	250 N. J. Cen. R.	117
166,000 do	111	2700 Erie R.	75
1,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65	109⅛	50 do	75⅛
9,000 do	109⅛	100 do b10	75⅜
8,000 U. S. 5-20s. C., '65, New. 3b	107⅛	150 do b10	75⅜
23,000 do	107⅜	6100 do	75⅜
200,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New issue	107⅛	500 do b30	75⅜
8,000 do	107⅛	100 do b60	75⅝
1,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	106⅞	250 Erie R. Pr.	77½
15,000 do	107	200 Hud. Riv. R.	145
5,000 do	107⅛	200 do s60	145
33,000 U.S. 5s. 10-40.C.	103⅝	600 do	145¼
15,000 Tenn. 6s, new	60¼	400 Harlem R. R.	130¼
5,000 do	60⅜	130 do	129½
2,000 Missouri 6s	100⅛	1000 do	129⅝
6,500 Ga. St. 7s	78	100 Long Island R.	41
50,000 N.C. St. 6s. new	51⅛	790 N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
1,000 Mor.&Essex 2d	86¼	100 Bos. Hart. & Erie	15¾
1,000 Erie 1st M.	103	2700 Reading R.	96
1,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	9[illegible]	2000 do b30	96
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.'87	92¼	1000 do	95⅞
1,000 Chi. B. & Q. 8s	119	2550 do	95¾
9,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.	98¾	6200 do	95½
40,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs.	86	100 do b30	95⅝
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77⅝	210 do	95½
5,000 Gr. West. 2d	[illegible]	200 do	95⅝
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97⅝	2000 Clev. & Pitts.	97
2,000 J. & Chi. 8s, 1st.	101	100 do	96⅞
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	97	1500 C. & N. W. R. Pf.	73⅝
5,000 Morris & Es. 1st M.	98	1600 do	73½
13 Bank of Commerce	115¾	2560 do	73⅝
100 Canton Co. b10	58⅞	200 do b30	73⅞
100 do b10	59	100 do	73⅜
100 Am. Coal	50	2100 Clev. & Tol.	111
100 West. U. Tel.	38	300 do b10	111
400 do b30	37⅝	200 do	110⅞
100 do	37⅝	200 do b30	111
560 Quicksilver	27½	400 do	110⅜
600 Atlantic Mail	97⅛	300 do	110⅜
100 do	97	600 do	110½
400 do	97¼	200 do b30	110¾
100 do	97⅛	31 do	110
100 do s60	96½	300 do	110¾
100 Adams Ex. Co.	78¾	100 Chic. B. & Q. R.	143
33 do	78½	25 do	143¼
50 Mer. U. Ex.	38	100 M. & St. P. Pf.	65⅞
200 Wells Fargo Ex.	45	400 do	66
450 Pacific Mail	111⅛	5 Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pf.	98
500 do	111⅜	100 Tol., W. & W.	45⅞
25 do	112	300 do	46
50 do	111⅛	100 do	46¼
100 do s30	111⅜	200 P., F. W. & C.	104⅞
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	132⅝	450 do	104⅜
200 do b30	132⅝	200 do	104⅜
100 do s60	132¼	100 Alt. & T. H.	52¼
510 do	132⅛	400 do	52½
100 do b60	132⅝	100 do	52⅝
200 do b60	132¾	100 Chic. & Alt.	134
100 do	132	100 do	133⅞
100 do	131¾	100 do	133
500 M. So. & N. I. R.	89½	500 O. & Miss. R.	33⅜
800 do	89⅝	400 do	33¼
30 do	89¾	1000 do	33⅛
200 Mil. & St. Paul	51⅛	2000 do	33
200 do	51⅛	500 do b30	33⅛
1400 Chi. & R. I.	98	500 do	32⅞
200 do	97⅝	500 do b30	33
		100 do	33¼
		17 H. & St. J. Pf.	70⅞
		200 do	71
		200 do b30	71½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.	110⅞	25 Adams Ex. Co.	79
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	107⅛	40 Mer. U. Ex.	37
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	110⅞	2000 Erie R.	75
13,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108⅛	600 do	75⅛
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109⅛	1500 do b30	75⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New issue	107¼	1000 do	75
25,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	103⅝	100 do b10	75
20,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d Ser.	107⅛	560 do b10	74⅞
10,000 do	107⅛	100 Hud. Riv. R.	145
2,000 Tenn. 6s. new	60⅛	20 Reading R.	95¼
15,000 N. Car 6s x-c	[illegible]	1000 do	95¾
1,000 Vir. 6s. new	40	500 do b30	95⅜
4,000 N.Y. Cen. 7s. '76. Conv. Bds.	130⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	89⅞
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	33⅛	200 do	89
500 West. U. Tel.	37⅞	400 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	73⅜
200 Quick. Min. Co.	27	500 Cleve. & Tol.	111
200 Atlantic Mail	97½	100 do	111⅛
100 do	97⅛	100 do	111⅛
100 do	98⅛	200 do	111⅛
60 Boston W. P.	21⅛	600 do	111⅛
210 Wells, Fargo Ex.	45⅛	100 C., R. I. & P.	97⅛
100 do	45	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅞
100 do	44⅞	100 P. F. W. & C. s60	104
81 N. Y. Cen.	131⅝	300 do	104⅛
400 do	131⅛	50 do	104⅛
100 do	131⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	52¼
100 do b60	132⅛	800 Ohio & Miss. R.	33
50 do	131⅛	3500 do	32⅞
		2000 do	32⅞
		500 do s30	32⅞
		100 Ohio & Miss. R. Pf.	72
		100 M. & St. P.	50⅞
		300 Bost. H. & E.	15⅞
		100 Pac. Mail	111
		100 do	101⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co b10	58⅜	1200 O. & Miss. R.	33⅛
200 do	58⅛	100 do b30	33⅛
100 Mar. Min. Pr. b10	14	200 do c	33⅛
100 At. Mail	98	800 Clev. & Pitts.	96⅛
100 do	97⅝	500 do	96⅛
200 N. Y. Cen.	131	100 do b10	96⅜
600 do	130⅞	400 do c	96⅜
200 do c	130⅝	400 do b5	96⅜
100 do b30	131	200 do s10	96⅜
2800 Erie R.	75	400 Clev. & Tol.	109⅞
600 do	74⅞	200 do b10	110
500 do b3	75	200 do c	109⅞
100 Hudson R.	144⅞	1200 do	110
200 Harlem R. R.	129	200 do c	110
2600 Reading R.	95	400 do b5	110⅛
600 P., Ft. W. & C.	104⅛	3200 Chic., R. I. & P.	98
100 Wells, Fargo & Co.	45⅛	200 do b10	98⅛
100 Mil. & St. P.	51⅛	400 do	98⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅞	200 do c	98⅛
300 Alt. & T. H.	52¼	100 do s10	98
300 M. S. & N. I.	89¼	300 do s3	98⅛
100 do b15	89⅝	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73¼
200 do c	89¼	500 do	73⅜
100 do b3	89⅝	200 do	73⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Adams Ex.	78⅝	100 Alt. & T. H.	52½
100 do s10	78⅝	200 do	52⅜
100 do b10	78⅝	200 do b10	52⅝
100 do c	78⅝	100 do b10	73½
30 Mer. U. Ex.	38	100 M. & St. P.	51¼
600 do	37⅝	200 P., F. W. & Ch.	104⅛
100 do c	37⅝	100 do s15	104⅛
200 do b30	37⅝	100 do c	104⅛
150 do	37⅝	800 Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅞
100 Quicksilver	27⅝	100 do c	32⅞
100 do s15	27	400 do	32⅞
100 do c	27⅛	100 do b15	32⅞
100 Pacific Mail	111⅛	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	89
100 do s10	111⅛	100 do b10	89
100 do c	111⅛	200 do c	89
200 do	111⅛	200 do	89⅛
50 W. U. Tel.	37⅝	300 Clev. & Pitts.	96⅛
200 do	37⅝	200 do c	96⅛
300 do	37⅝	500 Clev. & Tol.	110⅞
100 do b10	37⅝	200 do c	110⅞
100 Atlantic Mail	130⅞	400 do	110⅞
57 N. Y. Cen.	130⅞	1200 do	111
200 do	131⅛	800 Chic., R. I. & P.	97⅜
1200 Erie R.	74⅞	1100 do	97¼
800 do b3	74⅞	700 do b10	97¼
100 Hud. R. R.	145	200 do c	97⅛
1500 Reading R.	95⅞	100 Chic. & N. W. c	60⅜
400 do b10	95⅞	600 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅜
1080 do s10	95⅞	400 do	73⅜
200 do b15	95⅞	500 Harlem R.	130
400 do c	95⅞		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Wells Fargo Ex.	45	400 Reading R.	95¼
100 do	44⅞	800 Mil. & St. Paul	51
100 Mer. U. Ex.	37⅞	100 do b50	51⅛
100 do s10	37⅞	100 do	51
200 do	37⅞	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	104
100 do b10	37⅞	100 do	103⅞
100 do	37⅞	600 Mich. S. & N. I.	88⅞
200 Pacific Mail	110⅞	650 Ohio & Miss R.	32⅞
100 do b5	110⅞	200 do b10	32⅞
800 do	110⅞	400 do	31⅞
100 West. Union T.	37⅞	650 Cleve. & Pitts.	96⅛
800 N. Y. Cen. R.	131	200 do b15	96⅛
200 do	130⅞	200 do b3	96⅛
100 do b10	131	600 Cl. & Tol.	110⅞
200 do b3	130⅞	1800 Chi. R. I. & P.	97⅛
100 Atlantic Mail	96⅞	100 do b15	97⅛
2800 Erie R.	74⅞	200 do b3	97⅛
600 do b3	74⅞	2800 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73½
200 do s5	74⅞	400 do b3	73⅜
200 Harlem R.	130		

FRIDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 140¼@140⅜@140½@140⅜@140 ℘ cent. The market at 3 o'clock was 140¼ ℘ cent., but after the Gold Room closed, Street or Lobby sales were made at 140@140¼@140@139⅞ ℘ cent. There was a firm feeling through the day, although the Cash Gold continues abundant, and from 5 to 6 ℘ cent. interest is paid for carrying over balances. The Washington rumors were less sensational than yesterday. The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's mail were easier than our last quotation of yesterday. Standard Bills sixty days on London are 109⅛@109⅜ ℘ cent., and short sight, 109⅞@110 ℘ cent. The steamers to-morrow will carry out a portion of the California Bullion delivered by the *Arizona* yesterday, and also some Mexican dollars. There is, of course, no export demand for American Gold Coin at the present rates of Exchange.

The Brokers in the Public Funds to-day had money balances left with them, for the first time lately, at 4 ℘ cent. per annum. Other Stock loans are made at 5@6 ℘ cent. The ease in the market is more decided, judging from the signs on the street to-day, than we have yet reported it since the New Year. The Public Funds continue to advance under this state of things, and the new 5-20s sold at 107⅛ ℘ cent., and the old of 1862 at 110⅞@111 ℘ cent. The 7-30 ℘ cents sold at 107⅛@107⅜ ℘ cent. and interest. The 5 ℘ cent. 10-40s at 103⅝@⅝ ℘ cent.

There was another market at the Stock Exchange for the Railways. The transactions in some of them were unusually large—among others a fresh upward movement in Reading at 95½@96, and early in the day in Rock Island, at 98@98⅛, though the latter fell off in the afternoon to 97⅞ ℘ cent. New-York Central sold up to 132@132⅛ ℘ cent., Cleveland and Toledo to 112 ℘ cent. The movement in Ohio and Mississippi was active, though the extreme rise of yesterday morning was not supported. Fort Wayne and Cleveland and Pittsburgh were both in request again, and the prices of yesterday fairly maintained. The chief discussion in the market to-day was Erie Stock and its somewhat perplexing movements, while nearly all the other New-York and Western Roads are buoyant beyond question, and continue to advance in price with few and inconsiderable reactions and with no intermissions in the prevailing activity. Nearly all the Brokers and most of the outside Jobbers are anxious to know why Erie acts so strangely, and no one is apparently able or willing to tell, though many are suspicious that some sort of game is playing to control the Stock for a new speculation, wholly independent of the late pool. The sales and purchases to-day were to a very large amount, but the price was generally weak, or at no time very strong, and the fluctuations from 75 to 75⅛ to 74⅞ to 75 again, and then down to 74⅞@⅞ ℘ cent. The Miscellaneous Shares were less attractive than yesterday, though the transactions show no important changes in price. Both the Steamship Stocks were firm in the morning, but Pacific fell off from 111⅛@112 to 110⅞@⅞ at the late Boards.

After the late Boards had broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Gold weaker than through regular Change hours. The Public Funds continued strong and in large demand. The Railways unsettled.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	103⅝	103⅝	Missouri	100¼	100¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅞	110⅞	Northwest	60⅞	60⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅛	N. West Pref.	73	73⅛
N. Y. Central	132	131⅞	Rock Island	97⅛	97⅜
Erie	74⅞	74⅞	Fort Wayne	103⅞	103⅞
Hudson	144	144⅞	W. U. Telegraph	38	37⅞
Reading	94⅞	95⅞	St. Paul Pref.	65⅞	65⅞
Mich. Southern	88⅝	88⅞	St. Paul Com.	51⅛	51
Ohio and Miss.	33	33⅛	Pacific Mail	111	110⅞
Pittsburgh	96	96⅛	American Gold	140⅛	139⅞
Tenn. 6s. new	60⅛	60⅜	Bills on London	109½	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	139	O'gn W. L. 1881	105
6 ℘ cent., coup., 1868	139	Oregon ½ yearly.'81	107¼
6 ℘ ct. reg. 1881	111	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	116⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	110⅞	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	121
5-20 reg., 1862	107	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1874	107½
5-20 coup., small, 1862	110¼	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1874	109⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111	10-40 registered, 1874	103⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	103⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109½	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107¼	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1867	107½		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ cent. '70	101¼	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99⅝
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	106½	Illinois War Loan	99½
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	106	Indiana 6 ℘ c. War l'n.	94
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1872	101¼	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1873	101¼	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1874	101¼	Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1883	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1875	101¼	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c.	63
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1877	101¼	Tennessee new bds	60¼
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1878	101	Virginia 6s., n. b.	40
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1874	95¼	Georgia 7s, new bonds	77
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	101	North Carolina 6s	65
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101½	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	51¾
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101½	North Car. 6s. n. b.	51¾
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	Missouri 6s	100¼
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	83½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅝	Missouri Pacific R. is.	100½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅝	California 7s	125
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½	Rhode Island 6s	99
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Hanover	108
Merchants'	114	Irving	105
Fulton	156	Metropolitan	126¼
Merchants' Exch'ge	106	Shoe and Leather	109½
Seventh Ward	107	Continental	102
State of New-York	107	St. Nicholas	106½
Commerce	115½	Commonwealth	105
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Importers' & Trad's	115
Ocean	101	Park	140
American Exchange	114½	Central National	103
Bank of the Repub.	113	Fourth National	103
Bank of North Am'a.	103½	Ninth National	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	88	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	67
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	130	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	130	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	83½
Erie 1st Mort. extd.	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	71
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	103	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s. 3d. ind. 1883	99¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	92	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Buff. N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	92	Gal. & Chi. extended	101¼
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	93
Mich. Cen. 1st M. '8s, '82	109½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	109	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97¾
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	98¾	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	103	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	115	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93½	Chi. & Alton S. F., in.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88¾
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	85¾	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Exten. B.	85	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96¾
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	83	Bos., Hart. & Erie 1st.	60

Holders of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant Bonds are afforded another opportunity to sell $50,000 to the trustees of the mortgage, at the office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-street. Proposals must be sent in by Saturday week, Feb. 1. See advertisement.

The Chicago and Northwest Road earned in

Third week of January	$168,273
Against same week 1867	149,212
Increase	$19,061

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 8, gives the following result when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,230,593	Increase	£129,103
Public deposits	3,650,829	Increase	2,663,374
Other deposits	23,416,607	Decease	1,761,636
Gov. securities	14,369,046	Increase	1,100,000
Other securities	18,300,904	Increase	1,824,108
Notes unempl'd	11,725,195	Decrease	4,500

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,233,855, being a decrease of £8,200, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,060,070, showing a decrease of £1,658 when compared with the preceding return.

The following are the earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company:

First and second weeks in January, 1868	$124,875 32
First and second weeks in January, 1867	112,059 40
Increase	$12,815 92

The earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, from Jan. 8 to Jan. 15, 1868, were

were	$98,170
Corresponding period in the year 1867	92,056
Increase in 1868	$6,114

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,281,490 against $2,520,061 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	289	$119,261	411	$152,579	317	$123,403
Man. of Cotton	557	161,964	298	75,833	423	131,291
Man. of Silk	280	276,106	44	66,554	35	87,190
Man. of Flax	627	167,259	230	72,798	421	115,190
Miscellaneous	449	166,476	639	22,658	689	37,682
Total	2,202	$891,068	1,617	$390,422	1,881	$438,756
		390,422				891,068
Total entered		$1,281,490	Total marketed			$1,329,824

The Broadway Insurance Company, with a surplus of $113,000, has declared a dividend of 8 ℘ cent., payable Feb. 1.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,848,395 62; total payments, $746,614 58; balance, $107,143,518 70. The receipts include for Customs $275,000; for Gold Notes, $254,000.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst., inclosing one from SCHUYLER, SKAATS & Co., addressed to the Russell Printing Company, under the date of the 9th inst., has been received. Their letter is as follows:

"The Government agent, in refusing to stamp our contracts, confounds them probably with the sales tickets which we give on delivery of stocks, and which have to be stamped on the amount of the transaction. The contract itself only requires a ten-cent stamp, and we are constantly receiving contracts from other brokers with stamps affixed by the Government agent. We prefer to have them in that way."

You yourself write as follows: "The inclosed form of brokers' contract is precisely similar, except in names, to one submitted for approval some two weeks since, and returned with the indorsement that the amount of tax varies with the value of stocks, &c., and that hence no stamp should be imprinted. It seems to be the general custom of the brokers to stamp all their contracts ten cents, and the ticket of sale, when the stock is delivered, one-tenth of one per cent."

"The contracts referred to as bearing the imprinted ten cent stamp are a few which were presented prior to the amendment of the law and the adoption of existing regulations, and which the owners continue to use."

Prior to the Act of July 13, 1866, brokers were required to make monthly returns of their sales of merchandise, produce, gold and silver bullion, foreign exchange, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds and other securities, and to pay the tax assessed thereon to the Collector; (Act of June 30, 1864, Section 99); and a stamp tax of ten cents was imposed upon each broker's note or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or by persons acting as such. (Act of June 30, 1864, Schedule B Contract.) By the Act of July 13, 1866, a tax was imposed upon all brokers' sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion and coin, promissory notes and other securities, and the law declares that "on every sale or contract for sale as aforesaid, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale or contract on which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of tax on such sale," and "that every such bill or memorandum of sale, or contract of sale, shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale or contract, and the matter or thing to which it refers. By the same act Schedule B was "amended under the head of contract by striking out the words following: 'Stocks, bonds' and 'notes of hand.'" Also, by inserting under the head of contract after the words "for each note or memorandum of sale ten cents" the words following: "Bill or memorandum of the sale or contract for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes or other securities, shall pay a stamp tax at the rate provided in section ninety-nine."

It is plain then that the form presented by SCHUYLER, SKAATS & BROTHER, which relates to the sale of shares of stock, does not fall within that portion of the amended schedule B by which a tax of ten cents is imposed upon each "broker's note or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or by persons acting as such;" for Congress relieved it from that tax by striking out the words "stocks, bonds" and "notes of hand." For this reason the office has declined to authorize the imprinting of the ten cent stamps upon blanks of this character.

At the same time that the stamp tax of ten cents was removed from the broker's note or memorandum of the sale of stocks, another tax was imposed upon bills or memoranda not only of sales but of contracts of sales, (Sec. 99.) The delivery of the stocks is not necessary to create liability to the tax under section 99; it is sufficient if there be a contract of sale.

The instrument enclosed by you contains all that is required in a bill or memorandum of the sale or the contract for the sale of stocks, &c.; the date, name of the seller, amount of sale or contract, and the matter or thing to which it refers. It is admitted by these gentlemen that the instrument is given upon the contract for a sale of stocks; it is required by law upon such a contract, and should be stamped as prescribed in section 99. They are in error in supposing they incur liability to tax under that section only when a sale is completed by delivery, and if they have been acting upon that understanding they have failed to comply with the requirements of the law.

You say "it seems to be the general custom of brokers to stamp all their contracts ten cents, and the ticket of sale when the stock is delivered one-tenth of one per cent." I shall take early steps to have this practice brought to the notice of the proper officers. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

JAMES MCKEEN, Esq., No. 53 Prince-street, New-York City.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dry Dock-st., 12th-st., s. e. cor.	nom.
Rivington-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Ludlow-st., 76x100	nom.
West-st., w. s. 295 ft. n. of Gansevoort-st.; Lots Nos. 49, 50, 53, Ft. Gansevoort prop.	$14,950
21st-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x100.11	1,100
32d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., ¼ of 5 lots, 98.5x125	6,250
32d-st. n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., ¾ of 5 lots, 98.5x125	18,750
37th-st., s. s., 396 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 23.11½x98.9	31,500
50th-st., s. s., 240 ft. E. of 1st-av., 20x90	17,500
76th-st., n. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Av. A, 56x140.5x100x132.6	1,800
78th-st., s. s., 212.6 ft. E. of 2d-av., 87.6x102.2	7,000
78th-st., s. s., 125 ft. E. of 2d-av., 87.6x102.2	7,000
85th-st., n. s., 332.2 ft. W. of 3d-av., 31.76.8x102.2	10,100
117th-st., s. s., 225 ft. E. of 2d-av., 25x100.10	1,500
119th-st., n. s., 213 ft. W. of Av. A, 3, 75x99.11	4,500
120th-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.11	600
121st-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x100.10	1,200
128th-st. and 7th-av., n. e. cor., 41, 100x99.11	14,500
2d-av. and 127th-st., s. w. cor., 41, 105x99.11	11,000
3d-av., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 64th-st., 25x105	8,150
3d-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 65th-st., 25x105	8,500
3d-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 64th-st., 25x105	8,550

Leases Recorded.

Great Jones-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. Bowery. 25x50. 4 yrs	$1,000
Nassau-st., No. 77, (basement,) 3½ yrs	1,500
3d-av., No. 741, 4 yrs	700
8th-av., No. 493, 3 yrs	1,200
Lot No. 372, Ray's estate, 25x98.9, 5 yrs	125

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s. 325 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100	$800
Baltic-st., s. s. 350 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100	500
Broadway, w. s. 56.3 ft. n. of Thornton-st., 87.5x25x81.4 4-5x25.6	6,000
Cole-st., s. s. 18.9 e. of Columbia-st., 71.3x103.1	500
Columbia-st., w. s., 16 ft. s. of DeGraw-st., 21x150	5,000
Decatur-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Reid-av., 26.7½x209.7	2,400
Gold-st., w. s., lot 84 (Jackson estate map), 25x103.10	9,000
Gold-st., e. s., 188 ft. s. Willoughby-st., 22x85	4,300
Hancock-st., s. s., 257.6 e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6x100	3,200
Hewes-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 69.9x100	2,400
Livingston and Smith sts., n. w. cor., 50x125	10,000
Madison-st., n. s., 187.10 e. of Franklin-av., 17.2x100	4,000
Main-st., e. s., south half lot 11, Sands estate, 20x100.10	9,750
Spencer-st. e., 290 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100	500
State-st., s. w. s., lot 305 Patchen estate, 25x100	nom.
Schermerhorn-st., n. e. s., 156.5 ft. n.w. Nevins-st., 19.52x100.9	7,200
S. 3d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. 2d-st. 25x75	5,800
N. 5th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 6th-st. 25x100	6,275
6th-st. s. s., 217.8, e. of 8th-av., 20.1x100	4,100
N. 10th-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 1st-st., 25x100	800
Brooklyn-av., w. s. 100 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 21.1x88.3x75x21x41.10; Pacific-st., n. s., 135 w. Brooklyn-av. 25x100	1,100
Buffalo-av., w. s., 27.9 ft. s. of Baltic-st., 25x100	1,000
Cheever-place, w. s., 263.5 ft. n. of De Graw-st., 15.6½x88.6½	5,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 123.10 ft. w. of Gallatin-place, 26x150.3½	18,001
Gates-av., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Yates-av., 20x100	1,400
Georgia-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 35-100	840
Hamilton-av., s. w. s., 131.1 ft. n. of Henry-st., 85x41.4x123.8x16.7x112.7	5,000
Nassau-av. and Leonard-st., n. e. cor., 100x100	3,000
Willoughby-av., s. s., 116.8 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 16.8x90	4,500
Wythe-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Hewes-st., 20x89.9	1,075

Flatbush.

Lott-st., w. s., 363.4 n. of Canarsie-lane, 98.2x74x200x130.6x276.8	3,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Bayonne.

Jersey City and Bergen Point road, adj. Storey's, 15,000 square feet	$5,500

Hoboken.

Angelique-st., s. s., lots No. 82, 83, each 25x100	$600
Grand-st., w. s., lots Nos. 19 to 24 inclusive, each 25x100	4,000

Hudson City.

Patterson-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. Passaic-av., 25x100; Warren-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. Prince-av., 25x100	800
Union-place, lots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 5	1,000

Jersey City.

Barron-st., lots Nos. 13 to 20 inclusive, block No. 41, each 25x100; Wayne-st., lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12, block No. 41, each 25x100; Mercer-st., lots Nos. 21, 22 and 23, block No. 41, 25x100	$2,000
South 7th-st., [illegible] of Colgate-st., lot	375

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS. These include Park, Water and other Improvements. Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 24, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	18	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	4,368	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	287	Pork, bbls.	123
Cornmeal, bags	1,591	Cut Meats, pkgs.	231
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs.	150
Corn, bushels	58,056	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	16
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	621
Oats, bushels	2,000	Petroleum, bbls.	580

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive and about nominal in price at 39c.@40c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BRICKS—Have been moderately inquired for, at steady prices, including Common Hard at $11 50@$12 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in rather better demand, including Adamantine, at 21c.@23c. for Light Weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent do. at 57½c.@62½c. ℘ lb.

COAL—Has been firm in price, but not in much request.

COFFEE—Has been quite stiffly held, and a fair inquiry has been noted for desirable lots, particularly of Rio. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—A brisk business has been transacted to-day for export, home use, and on speculative accounts at a sharp advance in prices, the market closing strong and buoyant with but little that is desirable to be had, especially in the line of even running middling grades at the closing rates. The aggregate sales since our last have been 8,595 bales, including 3,265 bales to shippers, 2,476 bales to spinners, 2,754 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	15½	15¾	15⅞@16
Good Ordinary	16½	16½	16⅞@17
Low Middling	17½	17½	17⅞@18
Middling	18	18¼	18⅞@19
Good Middling	19	19½	20 @20½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	17,780
Receipts last week	19,600
Receipts preceding week	26,069
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	201,031
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	687,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	169,055
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	433,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	52,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,058,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	951,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	608,000
Exports same time 1866-7	421,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	337,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	554,000

DRY GOODS—Trade is gradually picking up a little, chiefly in the line of Domestic Cottons, and of goods required for immediate distribution; but there is nothing like an active movement in progress in any department, and prices are rather unsettled, being rather firmer for the more desirable styles of Cottons, and weak and drooping for most other fabrics. The entries of foreign Dry Goods at this port, during the week, have been to the specie value of $1,281,490, against $2,520,061 same week last year; amount actually marketed, $1,329,824, against $2,432,252 same week in 1867.

FEATHERS have been very slow of sale, at from 82½c.@90c. for Live Geese, per lb.

FISH—The demand has been mainly for Mackerel, which have been held with more confidence. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 00@$6 50, for Bank and George's, ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $14 75@$15 50; No. 2 do., $12 25@$13 00; No. 3 do., $9 50@$11 50 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$8 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c. for Scale, and 22c.@25c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry prevailed to-day for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, prices of which have advanced slightly on very meagre offerings, especially of genuine Spring Wheat Extras, which are attracting more attention. The market closed firmly and buoyantly, the principal holders evincing very little desire to realize at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 55@$9 25; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 60@$10 30; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 35@$11 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 85@$10 75 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 55@$9 25
Extra State	9 60@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 85@10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 80@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 25@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@16 00

Southern Flour has been in good demand at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 bbls. at $9 80@$11 35 for common to fair, and $11 40@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $7 30@$9 30 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $6 10@$6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 10 for Western, and $6 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,800 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is quite dull at $3 75@$4 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUIT.—Business in foreign has been on a very moderate scale, and prices have been less buoyant for the leading kinds; including Layer Raisins at $3 85@$3 90 ℘ box; Currants at 12c.@12½c; Almonds at 20c.@38c.; and Figs at 15c.@30c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been offered very sparingly, and prices have been quoted stronger all around, but the demand has been almost exclusively local, the extreme stringency in the freight market preventing shippers from operating. Sales have been reported of 8,100 bushels, including prime to very choice White Michigan at $3 20@$3 25; White Genessee, part at $3 16; and Red Pennsylvania at $2 70 ℘ bushel. Corn has not varied remarkably in price, but has been rather less sought after. Sales have been reported of 52,500 bushels, at $1 30@$1 32½ for New Mixed Western, $1 36 for Old do., in store, $1 24@$1 27 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 28@$1 34 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Large speculative purchases of New Mixed Western, in store, were reported as having been made last evening on private terms. Rye continues very quiet at from $1 68@$1 78 ℘ bushel. Barley has been inactive at steady rates. Barley Malt sold to the extent of only 850 bushels, at $1 85 ℘ bushel. Oats have been slow of sale at a shade lower prices; sales have been reported of 23,500 bushels Western at 86c. in store; and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 81c.@85c. ℘ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been lightly dealt in at 18c.@18½c., and 19c.@20c., respectively.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate demand at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@$1 20 for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive and rather heavy, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@55c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c., ℘ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "Imports into New-York this week: From Liverpool, 304 bales; from Bremen, 97 bales; from London, 50 bales; from Canada, 118 bales. Total, 569 bales. These comparatively light arrivals have caused a somewhat better feeling in the trade, and hopes are now entertained that the export season is speedily drawing to a close and that our own produce will soon be in better demand. Although brewers generally are said to be but scantily supplied, the brewing season is now so far advanced that we do not think it probable all the common Hops in the country can be used before the advent of the new crop. If foreign arrivals cease altogether, it will tend, of course, to increase the firmness of our markets, and make the demand in general better; but we do not look for an improvement in prices for some time to come, for the reason that holders, who have been waiting for a reaction, will naturally take advantage of the slightest improvement, and the bulk of the crop of New-York State, which is still back, will begin to come forward and we shall probably have more than enough to meet all demands for home consumption at the present ruling prices. As foreign shippers have acted upon the wise principle of removing all limits and restrictions on the prices to be obtained for their Hops, sales have been freely made, and there is no accumulation of stock. A review of our quotations, from the first arrivals up to the present time, show the decline to have been fully 25c. ℘ lb. This is owing principally to the great depreciation in the quality. Early sales of Bavarians were made at 65c. ℘ lb., while to-day the best in the market can be had at 55c. Exports this week 16 bales. London and Continental markets on the 13th inst. were reported firmer."

HEMP—Has been quiet and depressed in price, including Marietta at 10½c., gold, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been in very moderate demand, yet held firmly as a rule.

LATHS—Have been in light request at from $2 75@$3 ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER—A moderate business has been reported since our last, chiefly in Hemlock Sole; prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been inactive at $1 50 for Common and $1 85 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

METALS—Have been in limited demand since our last, including Ingot Copper at 22½c.@23c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $36 50@$37; No. 2 do. at $35@$36; Scotch Pig, $37@$41; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$85, ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 45@$6 87½, gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Straits Tin, 24c.@24½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 26c.@26½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Zinc, 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, yet steady, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 67½c.@88c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quite slow of sale since our last, including Spirits Turpentine at 52½c.@54c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $3 90@$4; Resin at $2 70@$5 50 ℘ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 37@$3 37; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited request at about former rates, including Crude Whale at 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 23@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 12@$1 18 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in slack demand, within a range of from 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@43c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, chiefly on speculative account, at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $20 37@$20 43, closing at $20 37 regular for Old Mess; $21 37@$21 62, closing at about $21 55 for New Mess; $18 75@$19 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, seller's option February delivery, at $21 62; March, at $21 68@$21 85, chiefly $21 75; April at about $21 90 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 275 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet but steady; sales 240 boxes at 10½c.@10¾c.; Cumberlands, 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Ribs; 11c.@11½c. for Long Rib; 12½c.@13c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard is in less demand at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 870 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have been plenty and heavy at 9½c.@9¾c., for City, and 8½c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for country, ℘ lb. Beef is in brisk request partly for repacking at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $17@$21 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 2,850 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in limited request, including Prime Mess at $30@$34 50, and India Mess at $36@$38, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at from $29 50@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 150 bbls. Butter continues in request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb.	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	8 @11

RICE—Has been scarce and quiet at $10 25@$11 50 for Carolina, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, including Turk's Island at 47½c.@48c. by the cargo, ℘ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 90@$1 95; do. fine at $2 60@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ℘ sack. The Syracuse, N. Y., *Journal* of Jan. 23 says: The quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation for the year 1867 was 7,595,565 bushels. Of this amount 2,271,891 bushels was solar salt, and 5,323,674 bushels fine. Increase over last year, 437,062 bushels. The revenue from the Salt Springs for the year 1867 was $76,058 06. Total expenditures 50,968 33.

Leaving surplus revenue	$25,089 73

The movement of Onondaga salt for the year 1867 was as follows:

	Bushels.
Sent to New-York City	1,467,200
Sent to Canada	478,904
Sent to lower lake ports	1,685,280
Sent to upper lake ports	2,086,421
State trade, including Northern Pennsylvania and upper Hudson River	1,897,350
Total production	7,595,565
Of the amount sent West, there was shipped by way of Oswego	2,514,945
By way of Buffalo	1,176,070

SEEDS—Have been generally in light demand, including Clover at 12½c.@13½c. ℘ lb.; rough Flax, $2 65@$2 80; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2 30@$2 32½, (gold,) and Timothy at $2 70@$3 ℘ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, including Castile at 16c.@16½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family 10½c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been in limited demand since our last, including Mace at 90c.@92½c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 86c.@89c.; Cassia at 53c.@55c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 23c.@23½c.; Pimento at 19c.@19½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@11c., gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been steady but not active. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 10½c.@13c.; 910 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request at 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, 16½c.; White, A, 15½c., and Yellow Sugar, C, 15½c., cash, ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 108,000 lbs. Tallow at 10½c.@11½c., 52,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c.; 43,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but quoted firm.

TOBACCO—Has been more active, the demand having been mainly for the low grades. Sales have been reported of 523 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@16c., and 107 cases State at 10c.@11½ ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Continues dull and nominal at 30c. in bond, ℘ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in less request, and though no marked change has occurred in price, buyers have had any existing advantage. Stocks have been comparatively moderate, and the leading holders have evinced no undue anxiety to realize.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	45@48
¾ and ⅞ blood do.	42@45
Common and ¼ do.	38@40
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	55@57
Extra to XX do.	52@57
¾ and ¾ blood do.	[illegible]
Common and ¼	[illegible]
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	42@45
¾ and ¾ blood fleece	38@41
Common and ¼ fleece	35@37
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, burry	17@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	[illegible]
Common fleece	[illegible]
Common fleece, burry	[illegible]
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, coarse	[illegible]
Unwashed burry, coarse	[illegible]
Pulled fine	[illegible]
Pulled medium	[illegible]
Pulled common	[illegible]
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	[illegible]
Super	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]
Western limed pulled	[illegible]
Southern limed pulled	[illegible]
Tub Washed	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Owing to the extreme scarcity of room and stringency in the market, very little business has been consummated to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 1,100 bales Cotton, part by sail at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 12d. ℘ bushel; 100 bbls. Pork, by steamer next week, at 8s. ℘ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef, by do., at 10s. ℘ tierce; 150 boxes Bacon, by do., at 50s.; 650 boxes Cheese, by do., at 60s.; 150 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 35s. ℘ ton. For London, 50 tons Oil Cake at 30s. ℘ ton. For Bremen, 500 pkgs. Lard, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock, LA TRAVIATA. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Signor Massimilliani, Signor Randolfi, Signor Orlandini, Signor Coletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THE ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE in Wonderful Feats of Skill.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA MARIEE DU MARDI-GRAS and LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT.
MATINEE at 12 o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE WONDER. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. George Holland, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. G. F. Browne, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Annie Ward, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. L. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Wm. Carlton, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading characters by G. L. Fox and Miss Rosa Cooke.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE SISTERS. Principal characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Mrs. F. B. Conway and Mr. F. B. Conway.
MATINEE AT 1½—MARY STUART.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE FROST KING. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, SEVENTEENTH GRAND CONCERT.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The news by the Atlantic Cable is important. It is affirmed that a new French loan is shortly to be put upon the market. All the Powers in Europe are actively engaged in military preparations. The St. Petersburgh *Boersen Zeitung* anticipates that in consequence of the passage of the Army bill NAPOLEON will assume a bolder attitude than ever in regard to European politics, while the semi-official *Patrie* opines that Russia is the only Power not now in harmony with all Europe.

CONGRESS.

Two messages from the President were presented to the Senate yesterday. The first, in answer to a resolution relative to the pardoning of JAMES A. SEDDON, formerly rebel Secretary of War, was referred to the Military Committee without debate. The second, replying to the resolution asking whether the bill to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia had become a law, was briefly debated and then referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution relative to the business and the number of employes of the New-York Custom-house was adopted. The consideration of the Supplementary Reconstruction bill was resumed, when Mr. MORTON made a lengthy speech in support of the bill. He contended that the State Governments of the South were neither legal nor Republican in *form*, and that consequently it was the duty of the General Government to reconstruct them. If this could not be done by the aid of white men, Congress had the right to bestow suffrage upon the negroes. Mr. NYE followed upon the same side of the question. Some discussion arose upon the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to detail officers of the navy to represent the United States at the forthcoming International Maratime Exposition at Havre. The subject was not disposed of when the death of Hon. Mr. HISE, late Representative from Kentucky, was announced. Mr. DAVIS made a few remarks, the customary resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

A resolution was offered in the House reciting the facts regarding the great number of deaths on the emigrant ship *Liebnitz*, recently arrived at this port, and asking that a committee be appointed to inquire into the means of preventing such evils in the future. The matter was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Committee on Appropriations reported the bill to prevent the payment of certain disloyal claims. It provides that no payments shall be made for any means of transportation which were impressed during the war in the insurrectionary States, nor for the use and occupation of lands for military defensive purposes. The bill was denounced as unjust by Messrs. MAYNARD, TRIMBLE and others, and defended by Mr. WASHBURNE, who moved the previous question which was seconded. After some further discussion the subject was postponed. The Conference Committee on the bill to repeal the cotton tax reported that they had agreed to recommend the Senate to withdraw from its amendments, and to submit a provision exempting from taxation cotton imported after July 1, 1868. After debate the report was disagreed to, yeas 67, nays 79, and a new committee was appointed. The death of Hon. Mr. HISE, late member from Kentucky, was announced, and after the usual formalities the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A bill was introduced in the Senate, yesterday, to provide means to reimburse the County of New-York the amount of State tax collected in 1863 and 1864, on capital stock of banks and other moneyed corporations, which levy and collection has been decided illegal by the United States Courts. A resolution was adopted relative to naturalized citizens abroad, who are held to military service by foreign governments, or who are in custody for pretended political offences, declaring that it is the duty of the Government to demand their immediate release and to enforce the demand, if necessary, with all the power of the nation. The Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

In the House the bill to prevent gas companies in Brooklyn from collecting rent on gas meters was reported favorably. Several other bills were introduced, after which the House adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL.

Revolutionary disturbances are said to be breaking out continually in different parts of Venezuela. Telegraphic advices received *via* Havana, state that President JEFFRARD has refused to interfere in the affairs of St. Domingo. The Baezists held possession of all the large Dominican towns, and CABRAL's position was deemed extremely precarious. Fever in a malignant form and cholera prevailed, at last accounts, at St. Thomas.

The Constitutional Convention, yesterday, had under consideration the report of the Committee on Cities. Mr. VERPLANK denounced the policy which permits the State Legislature to interfere with the government of New-York City, and deprecated the establishment of special commissions. Messrs. TOWNSEND, GRAVES, H. C. MURPHY and others spoke on the subject, after which the Convention adjourned until Monday evening.

An inquest held yesterday on the body of an infant at the Lying-in Hospital of CATHARINE D. PUTNAM, otherwise known as "Madam Parselle," No. 147 West Seventeenth-street, elicited some singular revelations with regard to the manner in which infant mortality is increased and immorality promoted by such establishments. The verdict declares that the child's death was hastened by want of proper care, recommends that all such institutions be broken up, and censures Drs. BANNEY and VOSBURG for giving false certificates.

Capt. AUGUSTUS DE PEISTER, late Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, has been missing since Thursday morning, and is supposed to have fallen into the water and been drowned.

OTTO SCHALE, indicted for the alleged murder of HENRY SHEAR, on the 4th inst., was arraigned yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn. He pleaded not guilty, and the trial of the case was postponed until the next term of the Court.

JOHN HOSEY has been arrested by officers of the Fiftieth Precinct, charged with having, on the 17th of November, caused the death of JOHN TOSNEY, by striking him on the head with a stone. He is held for examination.

ISAAC HAMILL was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for two years in the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer, for passing a forged check on the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn.

MARY HASTY, whose husband was run over and killed on the New Jersey Central Railroad, has recovered $2,700 damages from the Railroad Company in the Supreme Court.

There was no quorum of the Board of Audit yesterday, and an adjournment was had to Monday next at 12 M.

Cotton was very freely dealt in, yesterday, at a further material rise in prices. Breadstuffs were rather slow of sale, without marked changes in values. Provisions attracted rather more attention; Mess Pork was dearer; Groceries quiet. Petroleum dull. Freights inactive.

In the line of family marketing, the changes from last week were not important as regards prices, and no improvement in trade was reported in any branch, save in fresh fish, in which a fair business was noted—the turn of the market having been in favor of buyers, on rather more liberal offerings. Eggs were very scarce and dear; not much called for by private purchasers.

The New Supreme Court Bill.

It is announced from Washington that the Reconstruction Committee of the House has agreed upon the following bill, which will be reported if the Senate fails to pass the one already enacted by the House to restrict the powers of the Supreme Court:

Be it enacted, &c., That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States shall not extend to any act done, or which shall be done, or to any proceeding had, or which shall be had, under and by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, or of the several acts supplementary thereto; and all such cases now pending in said court, either by appeal or otherwise from any decision or proceeding had in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, shall be dismissed by said Supreme Court, and no record of any proceeding had or which may be had before either of the District Commanders, under either of said acts, shall be removed to or reviewed in any other tribunal, either upon *habeas corpus, quo warranto*, or in any other manner whatever.

The Constitution of the United States says that "in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have *appellate* jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, *with such exceptions* and under such regulations *as Congress shall make*." It will be seen that this new act has been very carefully drawn so as to conform to the language of the Constitution. It is an exercise of the power conferred by the clause we have quoted above upon Congress, to "except" certain cases from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. That power seems by the language used to be plenary and absolute. It is not restricted, nor made conditional; it gives Congress full power to withdraw cases of a certain class from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at its discretion. It may be that the framers of the Constitution *intended*, as the *World* asserts they did, to restrict this power to a certain kind and description of cases; but in point of fact they *did* nothing of the sort. The language used is explicit, and the power conferred seems to be full and absolute.

In this respect, certainly, this bill is preferable to the one which the House has already passed, requiring a *two-thirds* vote of the Court to decide any case resting on the unconstitutionality of a law of Congress. The power of Congress thus to restrict the authority of the Court is, to say the least, doubtful. But the conformity of this new law to the language of the Constitution does not seem open to serious question.

The new bill, moreover, is better than the other inasmuch as it goes directly to the point at which both are aimed. It prohibits Congress, in direct and unmistakeable terms, from deciding against the validity of a specific law, by withdrawing that law from its jurisdiction. The other bill sought the same end by a roundabout and questionable process; and a direct method of accomplishing any result is always preferable to one that is indirect. There has never been on the part of the majority in Congress, any concealment of the fact that the *object* aimed at was to maintain the Reconstruction law against the action of the Supreme Court, as they had already maintained it against the President. Whether that law is constitutional or not, they intended that *it should stand*. That was the object of the bill they have already passed; and that is the object of the new law they propose to pass. The new one is better than the other, because its purpose is avowed, and it seeks to accomplish that purpose by direct and unmistakable means.

We believe all this action, however, to be unwise and utterly inexpedient. It amounts very nearly to an admission on the part of Congress that the objects sought can only be attained by overriding or disregarding the Constitution; and the country is not sufficiently satisfied that these objects are of absolute necessity to reconcile them to measures of such extreme violence for their attainment. Congress will not commend the Reconstruction acts it has already passed to public favor, or strengthen the confidence of the country in the wisdom and sobriety of the Republican Party, by such resorts.

In our judgment, the maintenance of the Reconstruction act is not worth the price Congress proposes to pay for it. If it can only be done by such means as are proposed, those means will cost the party more strength and more votes than the Reconstruction act itself will bring. And even if the party should carry its point and elect its President, through the agency of Reconstruction thus enforced, it would be very far from bringing to the Union such unity and peace as alone make any Reconstruction desirable. Continued military rule,—the sway of a Dictator even, over the South, would be less damaging to the country at large than such a rule as such measures can establish.

A Short and Easy Road to Reconstruction.

It is quite evident that Congress is not satisfied with the working of its reconstruction plan. Whether it goes too fast or too slow, whether it is too proscriptive or not proscriptive enough, whether its disorganizing tendencies outstrip the original intention or fall short of the Radical desire, the country is left to conjecture. This only is certain, that the law-making power is ill pleased with its handiwork and is continually trying to tinker it into perfection.

Perhaps the gentlemen who superintend the patching process are engaged in exemplifying their faith in the Darwinian doctrine of development. They may be anxious to obey the philosophical law of growth, and gradually to familiarize the public with the fundamental facts of the policy which it is proposed to enforce. The hypothesis is not devoid of plausibility. It is reconcilable with the advance from the Constitutional Amendment to the first stage of so-called reconstruction, and with all subsequent stages until the present phase of military absolutism be reached. A humane regard for the dietetic capacity of the country has, moreover, doubtless contributed to the adoption of this method of proceeding. Nature decrees that milk for babes shall precede meat for men. And on this principle the wise men of Congress began by prescribing gentle treatment. They abstained from shocking the constitution of the patient, and withheld doses not suited to its stomach. Hence the projected amendment was, constitutionally speaking, a very harmless thing. In a short time came the entering wedge of that higher law which inculcates the superiority of the legislative department to the restraints of the organic law. Three reconstruction bills were enacted in quick succession, each covering a big jump ahead of its predecessor—each revealing more plainly than the others the settled purpose of Congress to override all obstacles in its path. Bill No. 4, creating a dictatorship, is a mile in advance of the rest; but who dare say that it will be the last?

And why should it be? The work is unfinished, if indeed it can be truly said to have been begun. Towards actual, tangible, practical reconstruction no real progress has been made. We thought differently a little while ago. Senator WILSON, who had been on an inspecting tour, reported temperately and encouragingly, and we believed him. But Congress, by its present action, declares what has been hitherto attempted a failure. Is it seriously supposed that the substitution of one absolute commander for five quasi-absolute commanders will insure success? The change may secure uniformity of action, and disposes of any hindrance arising out of the present provisional and local authority; but what more can it achieve?

We take it for granted, then, that Congress will by-and-by resume its tinkering. It is already preparing for extremities. It has given notice that nothing shall be allowed to block its path. It has under weigh a device for gagging the Supreme Court, and a dispatch in yesterday's papers attributes to it preparations for further attacks upon that body. There can no longer be any mistake as to the import of the threats which have been fulminated against all who stand in the way of the Congressional policy. If the Supreme Judiciary—they are to be bound hand and foot and tossed into the lumber-room. If the President—he is to be knocked down and deposed.

Still the policy may not prosper. There would be little risk in predicting that it will not. The Conventions in session in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida afford almost certain indications of the fate that is in store for the whole business. It is not possible that these dense masses of ignorance can produce aught favorable to the restoration of harmony and prosperity in the South. As contrivances for making constitutions, there can be no doubt that the Conventions will be worse than failures. For they will widen the gulf between the races, and intensify the distrust with which each regards the other. The Constitutions they frame will encounter the active or passive opposition of nearly the entire white population, and will not endure a month after the bayonet props shall be withdrawn.

Of course, Congress means to prepare for every conceivable emergency. It boasts that its work shall be thorough, be the cost what it may. If one measure does not produce the expected effect, another will be tried, and so on to the end of the chapter. We submit, however, that there is no further need for adhering rigidly to the rules of Darwinian development. The nature of the beast is known already, and it is cruel to postpone indefinitely the exhibition of its horns and its hoofs. In point of principle, we know the worst. Now let us have the form in all its fullness.

The time for scruple or delicacy is over. Do what it may, Congress cannot startle the country very seriously. The worst will differ only in degree from that with which we are familiar. Therefore we suggest that Congress take the short-cut to what it styles reconstruction, and send down to the South ready-made constitutions, with orders to put them through at the bayonet's point. Such a step would simplify matters, save many thousand eight dollars and put an end to a good deal of suspense. In the first place, as Congress has reserved to itself the right of revising the Constitutions which the Conventions draft, it may well excuse itself for handing over Constitutions made after the most approved pattern. Will not this be a literal application of the orthodox idea touching the guaranteeing of a republican form of government to the States? What Congress must guarantee surely it may give. In the next place, as there is not the remotest chance of carrying or working the constitutions which the Conventions prepare, except under the orders of Gen. GRANT, there would be no great harm in commanding the General to do next week, and to do openly, what he will be required to do some weeks hence under cover of an egregious sham.

We are aware that the Copperheads will shout lustily when this culminating point be attained, but Congress, secure in the fortress of its own loyalty, may laugh them to scorn. Old fogies will probably prate about the Constitution, and hint that there are coördinate powers in the Government whose consent may not be easily obtained. What then? Has not Mr. BINGHAM proved that a Congress basking in the midday sun of the nineteenth century is at liberty to do whatever it pleases? Has not the same eloquent statesman demonstrated that the command, "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," was uttered with special reference to the mission of the Republican Party after the rebellion? What are the alleged difficulties but so many flea-bites? The Reconstruction Committee has placed the Constitution on the shelf, whence at some future day it may pass into a national collection of curiosities; and neither President nor Supreme Court will hereafter be counted in any enumeration of the branches of government.

We throw out the suggestion with much diffidence, but with a clear conviction that it directly realizes the ultimate aims of Congress. In principle, it is as sound at No. 3 or No. 4, and in practice it will be as beneficent and useful as anything which Congress is likely to undertake.

The Civilization of Sitka.

The gratifying news that already the callow city of Sitka boasts its "burglaries, brutal fights and billiard saloons," to say nothing of a pawnbroker's shop, a restaurant, and a municipal government, shows that the influences of civilization have already been brought to bear upon it. These items the San Francisco telegram reports as "progress in settling the country;" and surely Sitka begins hopefully. It needs at once, however, a daily paper, (say the Sitka *Screamer*,) and then an opposition paper (perhaps the Alaska *Bird of Freedom*) to exchange choice journalistic epithets, and to expose each other's "infamy." Then, in the progress of civilization, will come the civic jobs, public plunder, and the invading army of contractors, and the town will be fairly embarked on the current of metropolitan celebrity.

By some curious fatality, the appearance of our national flag in any new territory seems to be the signal for an instant display of belligerency between the new settlers and the natives. Whether this be due to the fact that among free institutions free liquor, and consequently free fighting, holds an inalienable place, we leave philosophers to decide. At all events, the advance of that starry emblem anywhere, be it on the Rio Grande or the Youcon, along the Platte or the Knitchpak, is sure to stir up the combative passions of the spectators, and especially if they be Indians. To the aborigines of Alaska that national banner has been a red flag flaunted before a bull. No sooner had Gen. ROUSSEAU got his troops well landed and posted, than the Indians gave an impromptu torchlight procession around his powder-magazine—a *feu de joie* of welcome which, of course, ended up in a skirmish. Now, it seems, the red men are in the habit of secretly selling game for whisky, against the orders of Gen. DAVIS, who arrests the offenders; whereupon "they hold a council of war at the lodge of their chief, and *make savage threats* at the whites." After they have become expert in making threats and faces, they will doubtless practice making war.

All this is to be charged to the debit and credit account of civilizing Sitka—a work which, as we have seen, is going on briskly. Things move very rapidly out West, and Sitka is very far West. Before many years some Alaska Barnum will procure for the new Archangel Museum "at immense cost" a band of "genuine Indians, such as formerly roamed over this spot." The Indians are "discontented" now, at our "interference with their customs;" but they will get over that, and become enamored of American institutions. Indeed, we are already told that it is expected that, as the Russians remove and the population becomes Americanized, affairs will change for the better." If, after civilizing Sitka and Americanizing Alaska, we should some day sell out the improved place at an enormous advance on the price of the raw article, we fancy there would be a general lamentation among the inhabitants, who would have learned and enjoyed so much through us which they never dreamed of before. The Russian officials and their ladies "wept" profusely, history tells us, when the Russian flag went down at Sitka; but if the American flag there should ever follow its example, even these surroundings Indians, now hostile, would flock in and beg us to stay, while the Esquimaux would leave their train-oil and blubber.

Extravagant City Hall Salaries.

The Board of Audit, which has been engaged for some months past in hearing and adjusting equitable claims of long standing against the City, has just rendered its decision in a large number of cases. We observe that the Board has utterly disallowed all claims of compensation on the part of City officials for "extra services," where such services were clearly a part of the legitimate duties of the position held by the claimant. This determination of the Board commends itself heartily to the public idea of justice, and will go far toward dissipating the objections which are said to exist on the part of the Citizens' Association to its action as a Commission of Arbitration between the City and her creditors.

In connection with this matter of compensation to City officers, we are reminded that the salaries at present paid for services in all the Departments are very far in advance of what would be received for similar work in any mercantile, banking or private business enterprise, and the tendency is constantly upward. A good illustration of this extravagance is opportunely afforded by the recent action of the Board of Aldermen in resolving to raise the salaries of its clerical force to figures far in excess of what are reasonable in the premises. The preamble to the resolution which authorizes this advance says that the compensation at present paid was fixed "previous to the unparalleled increase in the cost of all the necessaries of life that has taken place within the last three or four years." This assertion is simply a pleasant piece of City Hall romance. It is well known that the present high salaries were fixed upon in consideration of the increased cost of living, and, if we remember rightly, the resolution authorizing the advance recites the fact. Whether this be so or not, however, the salaries now paid are not only ample, but in several cases exorbitant. Let us examine the matter in detail.

The Board of Aldermen does not hold on the average more than two sessions a week, or say one hundred during the year. The Chief Clerk draws a salary of $5,000 per annum, or at the rate of $50 per session. The resolution now introduced by Alderman COULTER fixes this official's salary at $7,000, and his deputy's at $5,000, the annual compensation of his other subordinates being increased in the same ratio. The Readers of the two Boards are to get $1,500 a year, or about $15 for each day that they attend the Boards. The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and the Messenger to the President are to have $1,500 each per annum—excellent pay for sinecures which were created within the last two or three years, and ought to be at once abolished. The official Reporter of each Board, who does the work the clerks ought to do, is to draw $2,500 a year from each Board.

There is no doubt that the resolution making this increase will pass the Board of Aldermen—such matters invariably being settled in caucus before they are publicly brought forward—but we trust it will not receive the sanction of the Board of Councilmen. If, however, it should become an ordinance, we hope the Legislature will put the seal of condemnation upon it, as under the reading of the City Charter we cannot see how such a resolution can be carried into effect without first receiving the approval of that body.

County Arithmetic.

It was semi-officially announced at the beginning of the year that the City tax-levy would be about $11,000,000, and that the County tax-levy for the year would amount to a similar sum, making $22,000,000 in all; but the items making up these grand totals were withheld from those whose property is to bear the impending levy. The Board of Supervisors, who manage the "county" end of the taxing machine, at their last meeting, passed their annual budget, and it appeared yesterday in the official proceedings of the Board, published *in extenso* in their widely circulated organ, the New-York *Transcript*. The only particularly noticeable items are those for salaries, "not otherwise provided for," $771,000.

But there appears to be some extraordinary error in the arithmetic of the gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors. Their grand total at the bottom of the list is $11,316,510 57, but adding up the column in the ordinary manner, we find the aggregate is only $2,101,882 45. Now, if it is not inconsistent with the interests of the Board, or any of its members, we would suggest that the items which have so mysteriously dropped out, amounting to more than *nine millions* of dollars, should be placed in type for the enlightenment of any stray tax-payer who has a morbid curiosity about such subjects.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is among the newspapers of character and influence which regard the action of the Republicans in Congress as fatal to the continued ascendancy of the Republican Party. And it can scarcely be charged with hostility to that party, or with any Copperhead proclivities, inasmuch as it declares that "the reconstruction of the South, according to the forms of republican government, is of *far less importance* than the preservation of political power in the hands of Republicans in the North." Its opposition to Congressional action is thus based expressly on the fatal effect it is likely to have on the party. "What," asks the *Commercial*, "will it profit the Republican Party if it gain the whole South and lose the whole North?" The leaders of the Republican Party in Congress may rest assured that this is precisely the view of the case taken by thousands of the strongest adherents of the Republican cause. It is a mistake to suppose that the extreme action which is proposed to be taken commends itself to the judgment of the whole Republican Party, as either wise in itself or as necessary for the accomplishment of any desirable end.

Many other States might well imitate a new Massachusetts charitable enterprise, whose successful foundation the Boston *Advertiser* records. The Secretary of the Board of State Charities having last year ascertained that the incredible ratio of 80 per cent of the infants placed in public almshouses die within a short time—the provisions for paupers being insufficient for these tender babes—a society called the Massachusetts Infant Asylum has been formed and incorporated to check this wholesale slaughter of the innocents. Legislation has authorized State, city and town authorities everywhere to place foundlings and other unfortunate or deserted infants in the asylum, there paying board for them. Three excellent and celebrated physicians are upon the medical staff, and private subscriptions are starting the charity, which will soon be self-sustaining. Similar legislation would be praiseworthy in other States; it meets a case outside of ordinary charitable systems. The mortality among neglected infants thrown on State institutions for preservation would be incredible but for the official figures.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, resenting with great vehemence our commendation of Gen. GRANT, asserts, with that profound historical knowledge which has often commanded not only our admiration, but our wonder, that WASHINGTON, when elected and throughout his administration, was "as decided a party man as any of his successors." It is a pity, if this be true, that some of his successors had not imitated his example. He made up his Cabinet equally from *both* Parties, taking HAMILTON, the head of the Federal Party, for his Secretary of the Treasury and JEFFERSON, the head of the opposing Republicans, for his Secretary of State, and while he had strong and settled views of his own, upon which he acted in his administration, that he was a *party* man in the sense in which that phrase is used now, is a discovery which it has been reserved for the antiquarian of the *Eagle* to make. Gen. GRANT's position now, in his relation to political parties, is more nearly like that of WASHINGTON to the parties of his day than that of any other man living. The *Eagle* says that the only reason why WASHINGTON's first election was not opposed was "because the opposition saw no chance to defeat him." The opponents of GRANT will come to a similar conclusion, for a similar reason, in due course of time.

We concur fully with the Providence *Journal* in the opinion that a State which, being able to command them, can afford to dispense with the services of REVERDY JOHNSON, and substitute for him in the U. S. Senate an untried man, "should feel itself rich in able men." Mr. JOHNSON's ability as a jurist, his long experience and high reputation as a parliamentary debater, and his independence of all factions and merely party influences, should have made the State of Maryland proud of being represented by him in Congress. JAMES MADISON, though he differed widely from the dominant party in Virginia, was retained by that State in her public councils, and as her representative in the councils of the nation, during nearly all his life, and the larger part of her fame is due now to that appreciation of his character and standing as a statesman. Maryland throws away all her chances of a kindred distinction. It was undoubtedly Mr. JOHNSON's steady support of the Union cause, of the abolition of slavery, and his vote in favor of the Reconstruction bill, which led the Legislature to discard him.

We are glad to see that the House Committee on Military Affairs reported back adversely the petition of some Pennsylvania volunteer officers, asking Congress to give the three months' extra pay to all volunteer officers commissioned after March 3, 1865, as well as before. By comparing this date with that of the surrender of LEE's army only a little more than a month later, it will be readily seen why the extra pay should not be given. Many of these officers, commissioned at the very end of the war, did not afterward get to the front at all, at least till the fighting was over; and all of them had their full pay, which is clearly remunerative enough without anything extra, even were the Treasury more phlethoric than just now. It would be wrong, however, to suspect all these officers of trying to force this extra compensation out of the Government. It is true that scores of such petitions have been presented, but they are mainly the offspring of the claim agents. These gentry, procuring the control of the official discharge papers, and what not, accumulate great bundles of petitions, and take the claims on risk or commission. Had they succeeded, a great part of the profit would have passed, probably, into their hands, most of the officers not really expecting to have these claims allowed, and not desiring to force them.

The Cable tells us that "the Chinese Government has taken some military steps on the Russian frontier." We have heard of these steppes before, but had not regarded them as either defensible or worth the taking. However, the next numbers of *Punch* and *Fun* will doubtless throw light on the brief telegram.

They have already got another means of identifying Yankees in England. They used first to know us by the stars on our waistcoats and the stripes on our trowsers, as the early pictures in *Punch* will show. Then, we heard about men with "beards worn in the American fashion," *i. e.*, not mutton-chop whiskers. Finally, our London correspondent tells us that we are detected by our national accent, especially in profane swearing. A man in Manchester was brought before a court for petty larceny, and "blasphemed with a strong American accent." Americans traveling in England *incognito* must hereafter be careful how they swear. What is this mysteriously profane accent? The English army "swore terribly in Flanders," but with an English accent. The English tourists have made *their* national oath a household word at every inn in Europe. But how do they detect us? If the dashes interspersed in the Manchester papers' account of the prisoner's profanity be filled with "by jingo," it makes no sense at all. Our correspondent suggests that, after all, the supposed American was only a Yorkshire poacher. We could have wished, for the cause of morality among American travelers, that this explanation had not been made; and we still advise them, on pain of recognition, not to indulge in profane language.

We have received and glanced over with pleasure *Rocnik I., Cislo I.*, of a new and interesting Scandinavian paper, the *Pokrok*, published at Chicago. The leading historical article is, we think, a masterly production, entitled *Starorimsti Spiclove*, while the one on *Svet jak je*, if less powerful, is equally interesting to the general reader. At the head of its columns, the American flag, surmounted by a liberty cap, and inscribed with the thrilling motto *Bratri! ku predu*, puts the "loyalty" of the paper beyond question. We cannot entirely agree with the sentiments of *O zalezitosti rimske*, and the article on *Stanton opet minister valky* we suspect of a political bias. The last word of the title seems somewhat flippant for so grave a subject, and what shall we say of such an exclamation as this?—*Uz je ale cas aby tech spletku a trenic bylo jednou konec!* Our enjoyment, however, of the melodious poem of *Hvezdicky* has been unalloyed; and although we do not usually mention such details in this column, we shall not object to informing our readers that the *Ctvrtletne* is 75c., while the *Ctoroone* is but $3: from which they can judge whether the latter subscription is not really the more profitable.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

The curtain has been lifted some time, and several tricks of drum and tub poising and top-spinning, already familiar to the audience, have been gone through with. There has been an intermission, filled by the native squeaking and thumping, called national music; presently a large gap appears in the flooring of the stage, out of which come forth the sounds of a human voice, half chant, half whine; then a platform ascends upon which stands the white-haired chief of the party, resting upon a silvered rake; beside the old party there is a fine-sized turtle on the platform; both creep forward, and after the aged master has finished some mysterious figurings (to his own evident satisfaction) in the air and upon the floor, with the rake and his limbs, he touches the pretended turtle with the agricultural implement, and it is transformed into a little girl of five years, with a shining bright face and who is most richly dressed. An artificial tree made of bamboo limbs is then brought forward, toward which man and infant (father and daughter) motion, as if to recommend it to the close scrutiny of everybody present. It is a slender affair, with a curved main about nine feet long, and three branches of various shorter measurements extending therefrom at intervals, and there is a platform at its summit. To these branches are attached as many slight trapeze bars and tackle. The native orchestra gives a very shrill national shriek as the aged party prostrates himself upon a table and elevates his feet to receive first a tub, then a circular top table three feet high, then a bird-cage full of chirping yellow-feathered occupants, and finally this bamboo tree, at the base of which the little girl had placed herself. After the father has lifted all these articles one above the other, with the tree at the summit, all balanced upon his feet alone, the child twists and crawls out upon the main branch from trapeze to trapeze until the furthermost point is reached, and then deliberately rises to its feet and walks coolly and unconcernedly to the platform at the top of the tree—upon which it proceeds to turn summersault after summersault.

The above description may give some idea of what might be called the "star" act performed by the troupe of Japanese jugglers that appeared at the Academy of Music last evening, before a very fine audience. Five acts were given in all, but while all were clever enough, this "triple tree feat," as it is named, was the most wonderful; and as a mere act of equilibrium, without considering its originality, has certainly no parallel in our recollection of local performances. Nothing in the entertainment of previous troupes equaled it.

The wonderful mastery over the science of balancing which the Japanese jugglers possess, however, is not more surprising than the ease and simplicity with which they do their work. They never seem to take more pains than is necessary, and are, in this particular, in direct contrast with our own fussy acrobats and gymnasts, who fag themselves to death in their performances. There is no affectation about the Japanese; no trifling; they never miss a point to show off an attitude. It is all like the works of magic, and yet sport for children.

A little fellow, scarcely 6 years old, opened the entertainment by doing the balancing act with tube and drum, in every particular as completely as did Mr. MATSIKORI, of the Maguire & Risley troupe, performed it last Summer. The other feats were quite curious and remarkable also; but none of them have the merit of neatness and endurance that belongs to balancing. Here you are in pain for the result, and glad when the experiment is over; and, as HAZLITT used to say, "We would give nothing to be astonished without being pleased at the same time."

The entire programme was not acted out last evening; after the "triple-tree act," Mr. PRAY came forward and stated that he was requested by the managers to explain that, in consequence of the Philharmonic Society having occupied the Academy for rehearsal yesterday, the Japanese had been unable to test their apparatus, or to practice the rest of their feats, according to necessary custom, and therefore the indulgence of the public was asked. The audience—which had shown itself unusually enthusiastic, as well as needlessly alarmed during a ladder-act, where the equilibrium of the performer was lost for an instant and the little boy at its summit was thrown against the scene—dispersed quietly.

The full programme is promised for the matinée to-day and the performance this evening.

It may be said that there are things of more importance than poising an infant on a bird-cage and the limb of a tree, or spinning a top on the sole of a man's foot;—"there are indeed things that make more noise and do as little good," to quote the old essayist, "such as making war and peace, making speeches and answering them, making money and throwing it away"—but these Japanese juggleries are what no one can despise who may behold them.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE DOG DRAMA.

In the face of the calendar, the Dog Star is reigning in the Bowery at present. Mr. BLANCHARD, an artist whose fame is great in the East, has been performing at this establishment during the passing week, with his educated dogs, in a series of dramas adapted to display the acquirements of those sagacious canines. In one piece—"The Dogs of St. Bernard"—these animated animals are instrumental in saving the lives of the hero and heroine, by ringing the alarm-bell of the monastery; in another—"The Dog of Montargis"—they discover to the officers of justice the hidden grave of the murdered hero; and in a third—"The Drover's Dogs"—they foil a murder and a burglary in an equally ingenious way. In all they deal out justice to the wrong-doer (invariably personated by Mr. BLANCHARD) by springing at a red handkerchief tied loosely about the latter's throat, and wrestling him around the stage until he is supposed to be dead.

These plays have attracted very large audiences, and their principal performers have been appreciably applauded. The introduction of animals upon the stage simply because they were animals and would therefore lend a realism to some scene, has always been an objectionable feature, but where one or more of these dumb creatures may be presented to influence the incidents of a play, they are as admissable as the wig that the actor wears, or the tin shilling with which he bribes the pretty chambermaid. Mr. BLANCHARD has his animals so well tutored that their action seems more like the result of judgment than the effect of training. They are more true to time and more attentive to their duty than some of the bipeds who have the honor of playing with them.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

SPEECHES OF SENATORS MORTON AND NYE.

The Senate to-day was the scene of much interest in consequence of the continuation of the debate on the reconstruction question so vigorously begun yesterday by Senator DOOLITTLE. The Senator so completely woke up his associates that they at once resolved on meeting his arguments and positions without further delay. Hence the Reconstruction bill, which otherwise might have slept quietly for several weeks, has been brought forward as the leading topic in the Senate, and will maintain that position there until finally decided. To-day the floor was occupied by Senators MORTON and NYE, the former in able advocacy of the measure as one of necessity and justice, and the latter in a brilliant stump speech, which kept the crowded galleries in wrapt attention and good humor throughout its length. At the close Mr. WILSON obtained the floor and will speak on the same subject.

THE REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX.

The rejection by the House, to-day, of the report of the Conference Committee on the Cotton Tax was rather unexpected, and was caused by the hostility of Western men to the amendment of the Senate admitting foreign cotton duty free after July 1, 1868. A new committee was ordered, and it is probable that the House proposition, as originally passed, will finally prevail.

FINANCIAL SCHEMES.

The Senate Finance Committee has been considering Senator SHERMAN's financial bill for several days. It has been pretty thoroughly discussed, and Mr. SHERMAN has offered a number of amendments to it. The section authorizing a foreign loan has been stricken out; also, the one imposing a tax for the benefit of the States. The provision allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ aid outside of his department to conduct The funding of the debt has also been done away with, and the Secretary directed to perform the work through those already employed by the Treasury. The Committee have also heard Senator HENDERSON's bill regarding the debt read, and have discussed it at length in connection with Mr. SHERMAN's. On account of a short absence of the latter in Ohio, the Committee will take no vote upon either measure till he returns. Senator HENDERSON insists that a long bond, with three and a half per cent. gold interest, principal also assured in gold, should prove a sufficient inducement to bondholders to convert their securities into the long bond, rather than to risk the possible forced payment of the present bonds in currency by the action of parties. Mr. HENDERSON says that for his part he will compromise on a four per cent. bond, but that the annual rate of increase in the national wealth will not justify a higher figure.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The report that Mr. WELLS, of Detroit, Michigan, is urged for the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is true, but his nomination is not at all certain, and his rejection by the Senate said to be sure. He is the person who made the welcoming speech to the President on his arrival at Detroit during that famous trip to the tomb of the lamented DOUGLAS. He was subsequently nominated as Assistant Assessor, but rejected after very severe speeches by the Senators from that State. The Senate has fully made up its mind to confirm no one for this important office who is not a Republican at least by conviction, and sooner than admit a Democrat or Johnsonian they are determined to abolish the office entirely. In fact a bill to that effect is already drawn, and its passage is quite possible.

THE FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK.

The directors of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn have commenced proceedings in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York, against the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency to enjoin the latter from winding up said bank, and to procure the discharge of the receiver, a subpœna having been served upon them yesterday. The Comptroller had prepared, and was about to publish, a notice declaring a dividend to the creditors of said bank, but will be prevented from carrying out his purpose by the action taken by the Directors of the bank.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The Senate Committee on Territories is preparing a bill for the admission of Colorado as a State.

THE DEATH OF HON. ELIJAH HISE.

The third and last Congressional funeral occurred to-day. The death of Hon. ELIJAH HISE.

of Kentucky, who committed suicide because of his country's woes was announced, and appropriate speeches were made by his successor, Mr. COLLADAY, and several of his colleagues.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The bill recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. FESSENDEN providing for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, will, if adopted, decrease the expenses of the Department according to a careful estimate, fully $200,000 per annum. It will increase the salaries of several of the clerks and other officers of the Department who have become invaluable on account of their experience, and enable the Government to retain their services. An estimate may be made of how much has been lost in this connection, when it is known that nearly 800 clerks have resigned their position since the 1st of January, 1866, nearly all of the number doing so on account of the inadequacy of their salaries, and being able to obtain better-paying positions on account of their experience elsewhere. The present Secretary has recommended the adoption of this or a similar bill in every financial report he has made since the first occupied the office; and this bill is drawn up and recommended by the head of every bureau in the department. The department is now being worked upon an organization made in 1853, when there were only 411 clerks employed in all the bureaus. There are now employed about 2,400. By the provisions of the bill the chief clerks of the different offices are made deputies and assume the duties of the official heads, in case of inability, death or resignation, while as at present constituted serious embarrassment is often felt in consequence of the delay necessary to authorize proper persons to act in case of any of the above disabilities. The female clerks are also separated into three grades, without increasing the aggregate the salaries now paid to this class of the Treasury Department employes. At present the good, bad and indifferent are all paid alike, and as there is no promotion there is consequently little or no incentive to exertion. The Secretary is now preparing a letter to the Senate Committee on finance, which will convey substantially these facts.

THE INDIANS IN KANSAS.

Col. JAMES WORTH, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency, has arrived here direct from the Indian Territory south of Kansas. He reports everything very quiet among the Indians in all that section, while the Seminoles and other tribes are making very rapid advances in civilization. It is particularly noticeable among the Seminoles that schools and institutions for religious purposes have flourished during the past year. Delegations from several Indian tribes are expected to reach this city shortly for conference with the Commissioner. Among the tribes which will be represented are the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Osages and Pottawattamies.

IS TEXAS IN THE UNION?

In the United States Supreme Court, to-day, the cause No. 6, original State of Texas *vs.* White Chiles et al., was argued on the motion to dissolve the injunction heretofore granted restraining the defendants from using or disposing of certain United States bonds, obtained by them from the rebel Military Board at the outbreak of the rebellion. The motion to dissolve the injunction is based upon the ground that the State of Texas is not a State in the Union, and that she is not therefore entitled to appear as complainant in an action in the Federal Courts. The point is taken that Congress having determined that Texas is not a State in the Union for purposes of representation, she is not a State in the Union for the purpose of a suit in this Court.

DEATH OF MR. PETER FORCE.

Deep regret is everywhere expressed to-day at the death of Gen. PETER FORCE, in his seventy-eighth year, which occurred last night. He was a native of New-Jersey, but had been a resident of Washington since 1815. He was universally honored and venerated in this city, with the interests and honor of which, for more than half a century of his life, he was largely identified.

NATIONAL BANK LOANS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day replied to the resolution of the House requiring him to communicate any information in his possession relating to the loan by any National Bank, in violation of section 29 of the National Currency act, of any portion of their capital in excess of the limit provided by that law upon railroad or mining stocks at fictitious values; and whether he has any information in his possession that any officers of such Banks are engaged in speculations in such stock which involve the capital and credit of their respective institutions, &c. The Secretary inclosed a report from the Comptroller of the Currency, who says,

"On the contrary, I am in possession of reliable information, the results of recent investigations sufficient to satisfy me that the National Banks, particularly those located in the City of New-York, are not in the habit of loaning their money upon fancy stocks at false or fictitious values! When a loan in excess of the limitation presented in section 29 is reported, its immediate collection is required without inquiry as to the character of the securities on which such loan is based. The law fixes the limit. I require conformity with the law, and with such conformity on the part of the bank, I regard my powers as exhausted under the law. To the second inquiry of the resolution, I reply that I have no information in my possession. That any officers of such banks are engaged in speculative operations in such stocks, which involve the capital and credit of their respective institutions, I am not able to reply affirmatively, that I know they are not engaged in such speculations, because I have no authority under the law to investigate the private and personal matters of bank officers. Common precedents of the past of bank-directors and stockholders would forbid the retention in office of any president, cashier, teller, book-keeper or clerk who was known to be engaged in speculative operations outside of the bank. The directors and stockholders have the remedy in their own hands and should apply it rigidly. As Comptroller of the Currency I can interfere only when such speculative transactions involve the banks in a violation of the Act of Congress. Bank examiners are uniformly instructed to report, and all my official powers are exercised to prevent violations or evasions by National Banks of the act under which they were organized.

BARON GEROLT.

To-day BARON GEROLT, who has for many years resided here as the esteemed representative of His Majesty, the King of Prussia, delivered to the President his new credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Confederation of North Germany. He made the following remarks upon the occasion:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to inform your Excellency, by order of the King, my august Sovereign, that His Majesty is this quality as President of the United States of North Germany, and in act cordance with the constitution adopted in July last by the Governments of twenty-two German States and their representatives, elected by the universal suffrage of thirty millions of the German nation, has been pleased to accredit me in the name of the North German Union as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States of North America. On presenting to Your Excellency my credentials, I beg leave to express my sincere hopes that the same confidence and kind disposition of which I have had so many proofs from Your Excellency and your predecessors, may be continued to me in the discharge of my increased duties as representative of Prussia as well as the North German States, which are connected with the people of this great country by so many ties of consanguinity and mutual interests. I feel happy, Mr. President, to be the interpreter of the sentiments expressed to Your Excellency in the Royal credentials intrusted to me. It will be an inexhaustible source of satisfaction to me if I can contribute to maintain and strengthen the bonds of friendship and sympathy which have always existed between the Governments and people of Germany and the United States. May I be allowed, also, Mr. President, to give expression on this occasion to my feelings of gratitude for the many testimonies of good-will and kindness which I have received during my long residence in the United States on the part of the national authorities, and from so many personal friends who have enabled me to discharge, successfully in most instances, my arduous duties toward my Government and to my numerous countrymen, under all the political changes which have occurred during the last twenty years.

To which the President replied:

BARON GEROLT: A curious incident related in Prussian history is worthy of mention on this occasion. It was said that after Prussia had, by the condition of peace in 1807, diminished in territory and shorn of political influence, the King placed a public teacher, FICHTE, to advise him by what means the Prussian Government could recover the former position. The teacher, after consideration, replied that the temple of German independence had now to be rebuilt from its foundations; that the old stock of liberty had withered and been swept away in the tornado which had just passed over their heads; that a new growth must take place, springing from a deeper root and quickened on a fresher sarcam. The means which he suggested for this purpose were the establishment at Berlin of a new school of higher education, free from the imperfections of the old universities, from which as from the spiritual heart of the community, a current of life and energy might be poured forth through all Germany. The advice was adopted, and has ever since been practically pursued. You, Baron, will know better than I the truth concerning the incident which I have just cited. Certain it is, however, that the event which brings us together to-day is not merely the recent establishment of the Prussian kingdom upon firmer foundation than before, but also a great advance toward the unity of the German people. It has always been a maxim with us that intelligence and a strict observance of constitutional law are essential to free governments. It is now seen that in the case of Germany universal education is an element of national union and aggrandizement. I could not refuse you a welcome in your new and elevated character of Envoy Extraordinary of the North German Union without doing violence to the sentiments of the whole American people. You were the prominent foreign representative here, although happily not the only one, whose wishes, counsels and labors were contributed constantly and fearlessly during our civil war to the cause of the administration and the indescructible unity of the United States of America. You may assure your King, and the people of North Germany, that they may always expect appreciative and sympathetic friendship from the Government and people of the United States. As to yourself, Baron, you may rest assured that the esteem in which you have been held among us will suffer no abatement. If such a misfortune should occur, it would make us almost distrustful of the possibility of mutual confidence between statesmen and enlightened nations.

A Clergyman (Rev. J. McMurray) writing from Halifax, N. S., says: "Having suffered several years with throat affection, to which clergymen are especially subject, and having used various remedies. I have pleasure in giving my testimony as to the relief I have had in the discharge of my Sabbath labors from the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." They have been a great comfort. Others to whom I have recommended them have used them with advantage." For coughs and colds the Troches are equally efficacious.

One Ounce of Gold will be given for every ounce of adulteration found in "B. T. BABBITT'S LION COFFEE." This Coffee is roasted, ground, and sealed "HERMETICALLY," under letters patent from the "United States" Government. All the "aroma" is saved, and the Coffee presents a rich, glossy appearance. Every family should use it, as it is fifteen to twenty per cent. stronger than other pure "Coffee." One can in every twenty contains a ONE DOLLAR GREENBACK. For sale everywhere. If your grocer does not keep this Coffee, and will not get it for you, send your orders direct to the factory. B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.—An unrivaled article, which imparts new life to the hair, and is the only product of vegetable matter known to contain stimulating, astringent and oleaginous qualities, making it the most nutritive and delicate hair dressing yet discovered. It positively restores gray hair to its original color, and is a certain remedy for weakness of the scalp resulting in baldness. Ask your druggists for CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

All Nerve Complaints Require a Stimulating remedy. It is necessary that the whole nervous system should be invigorated to expel Neuralgia, Nervousness and other painful nervous diseases. For this purpose there is no medicine so effectual as Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, as it has a strengthening effect on the nerve fluid. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON, MASS. Price $1 per package; by mail two postage stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water-st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.
Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,
I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the
VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL)
which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY DEOHN,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Frightful Execution!
is done upon thousands of gray heads by endeavoring to darken them with metallic dyes that
SCORCH AND BLAST
the fibers from tip to root. ☞ Avoid these horrible DISFIGURING AGENTS,
and use only the great toilet staple of America,
CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE,
which not only instantaneously produces a shade of black and brown, but also nourishes, strengthens and beautifies the hair. Sold in all the drug-stores in the City. Manufactured and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

A Sin Against Nature.
A child will fight or vomit, men will stamp or swear, women scowl like a thunder-cloud before they can screw themselves up to gulp down a dose of pills or physic. All nature rises and condemns this worn out, heathenish practice of cramming medicine down the stomach. If folks will have physic, let such drink a quart of thin oatmeal gruel. It will do the job without running the digestive organs. Read Dr. WOLCOTT'S Circular, and if you have pain of any kind go to No. 170 Chatham-st., and if you have pain of any kind go to No. 170 Chatham-st., and by an application of PAIN PAINT or at Alexander's drug-store, No. 706 3d-av., or No. 24 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

A Great Improvement in ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Dr. HOYT, who has long ranked among the best dentists in the City, is the patentee and sole manufacturer of a combination of RUBBER and METALLIC PLATES for Artificial Teeth. Uniting the strength of gold with the cleanliness, beauty of finish and perfect adaptation of rubber, the plates are as thin as an ordinary gold plate, making the best artificial denture ever manufactured. Dr. HOYT'S office is at No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

Darno's Catarrh Snuff.
Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Vermont Spring Water, which Cures Cancer, Scrofula, Eating Ulcers, Kidney Diseases, &c., is for sale by druggists in bottles marked "Vermont Spring, Saxe & Co., Sandon, Vt.," to guard against imposition. Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery; no doctors, no medicine, no nauseating; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 115 Lexington-av., New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 115 Lexington-av., New-York.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, Cache, Jobbert et Ole Paris Wedding and Visiting Cards.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st. Elastic stockings, bandages, silks, elastic goods, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

HOGAN—HAYES.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 23, at the Catholic Church, Fordham, WILLIAM HOGAN, of New-York, to Miss MARGARET AMELIA B. HAYES, of Fordham, Westchester County.

JACKSON—JONES.—At Willow Lake, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. Dr. Carmichael, WM. H. JACKSON, of Astoria, to ELIZABETH J., daughter of J. S. J. JONES, Esq.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at the parsonage, Miss MARY E. ABBOTT, sister of Rev. B. H. Abbott, aged 38 years.

BALDWIN.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 22, JAMES C. BALDWIN, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 30 East 22d-st.

BURBANK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 23, of scarlet fever, LOUIS, youngest son of Wm. H. and Mary J. Burbank, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M., at the residence of his parents, Lafayette-av., seventh house southeast from Bedford-av.

DELAMETER.—At Rhinebeck, on Thursday, Jan. 23, after a lingering illness, HENRY DELAMETER, late President of the First National Bank, of Rhinebeck.

Funeral from his late residence, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

DIEKMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 23, JOHN DIEKMAN, Jr., in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. [illegible] Fifth-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DUNN.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 23, at Sharon, Connecticut, Mrs. H. ALEXANDER DUNN, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Samuel Ayres, Sharon, Connecticut, on Monday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FISHER.—At Stanfordville, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 24, of consumption, WALTER FISHER.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at 1 P. M., on Monday, the 27th inst. The Hudson River Railroad express train, leaving 30th-st. at 9 A. M., will, by special courtesy, stop at Hazlehurst Depot, where carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train.

HEYWARD.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, Mrs. SARAH HEYWARD, widow of Wm. Heyward, of South Carolina, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services in Trinity Church, this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MASON.—At Scarboro', on the Hudson, on Thursday, Jan. 23, Mrs. MARY W. MASON, in the 79th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Sing Sing on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from 30th-st., New-York: returning at 4 P. M.

PRENTISS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 24, JAMES PRENTISS, of Watertown, Wis., aged 43 years, son of the late Judge Prentiss, of Montpelier, Vt.

The remains were taken to Cooperstown.

RICHARDS.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, MAGGIE A., wife of Wm. H. Richards, and daughter of the late Jacob Acker, Esq., aged 36 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 318 East 51st-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

STOCKHOLM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, HARMON STOCKHOLM, in the 33d year of his age, son of Ann and the late Andrew Stockholm.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. Porter, corner of Bushwick-av. and De Kalb-place.

VANDERBILT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, SARAH V. D., wife of John Vanderbilt, Jr., and daughter of the late Cornelius Bogert, Esq., of New-York City.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 85 Gates-av., Brooklyn.

VANDERBERGH.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 23, at Rhinebeck, after a long illness, FREDERAL VANDERBERGH, M. D., formerly for many years a resident of this City.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church, Rhinebeck.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE No. 31, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of this Lodge are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 518 Broadway, on Sunday, the 26th inst., P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Bro. F. G., GEO. H. TAYLOR. By order.
SAMUEL MORGAN, N. G.
JOHN A. CROKER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANSWER TO MEDICAL INQUIRIES.

The large number of letters we are daily receiving from physicians in all parts of the United States, Canadas, &c., soliciting information in regard to the marvelous curative powers of Sarsaparillian and its associates, and the new principles secured in the Renovating Resolvent, compels us to publish our replies through the Press, as the clerical labor involved to answer each letter would require a force nearly equal to the United States Treasury Department at Washington.

RADWAY & CO.

R. R. R. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DEAR DOCTOR: The new principles introduced into our remedies do not consist of new ingredients, but simply a new method of extracting and combining the medical properties of vegetable substances; dispensing entirely with the inert matter which caters so largely into the ordinary preparations of Sarsaparillas, Pills and Lotions in general use.

SARSAPARILLIAN, as used in the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is the crystalline principle of Sarsaparilla, wherein all the medical virtues of the root reside. By our new process one ounce of the extract of Sarsaparilla contains more of the curative power than twenty pounds of the crude root, as prepared in the advertised Sarsaparillas.

Your second inquiry, "as to the compensating properties of the Resolvent, and its superiority over all Direct Specific Remedies"—more especially in diseases located in the LUNGS, LIVER, SKIN, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND UTERINE ORGANS—we direct your attention to those facts. We adopt the channel of the Press in replying to your inquiries that hundreds of other physicians, who are writing to us for information in regard to the new principles recently introduced in our remedies, and our views on the dangerous use of direct remedies of exclusive properties in organic derangements, to save us the great labor involved in answering each letter.

Direct Remedies of exclusive properties to act on any particular organ or gland, and as a general medicine, unless under the immediate supervision of a physician, is destimental—as in all specific remedies of great power that augment the secreting functions of the depraved or diseased organs, suspends the functions of others. If the Lungs are diseased or ulcerated, secreting thick, stringy matter, or phlegm, and the constituent secretions of the lungs arrested, these secretions seek escape through the kidneys, which may be detected by the carbon or high color in the urine. The liver, stomach, skin, and other glands become impaired, as all know who suffer with phthisis, chronic cough, consumption, laryngitis, bronchitis, &c. Hydrocyanic acid, essential oil of almonds, tolu, antimony, opium, &c., that form the basis of the popular lung pectorals, cough syrups and consumptive remedies, will, if used indiscriminately, not only augment the decay of the lungs, but will establish a foreign secretion in other organs involved. The functions of the liver, instead of secreting bile, will be forced into secreting the constituent secretions of the lungs; and the kidneys, instead of separating the constituent secretions of urine from the blood, secrete those of the skin, liver, and lungs, not secreted by the liver or absorbed in the circulation.

So with the kidneys, the influence of direct diuretics, by which term we designate agents that are not decomposed in their passage from the stomach to the kidneys, such as buchu, cubebs, juniper, copavia, gin, turpentine, &c., act so powerfully on the kidneys that they suspend the functions of the skin, liver, lungs, &c.

In such cases, the excrements of the bowels and excretions from the skin are scanty. To give those direct diuretics in diabetes, incontinence of urine, dropsy, as general remedies, will result in degeneration or paralysis of the kidneys and seriously involve other organs.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the only compensating remedy in general use that can be used with safety, with the absolute certainty of curing the patient. A dose or two will loosen the thick phlegm and spongy matter deposited in the lungs, and enable the patient to expectorate with ease. In being a compensating remedy, it restores functional harmony and healthy actions of all the organs. Its curative properties are communicated through the BLOOD, SWEAT, URINE, and fluids of the system. Whenever there is ulceration or diseased deposits, it resolves away the deposits, and heals the sores and ulcers, and supplies the waste of the body with new and healthy material.

There is no medicine in vogue that possesses such wonderful power over diseases of the kidneys, bladder, urinary and uterine organs. Its marvelous power in dissolving calculi, and the facility with which it enables the passage of concretions through the kidneys, uterus and bladder, has elicited inquiries from European as well as American physicians. And its extraordinary power in exterminating the virus of syphilis, and driving mercury that has accumulated out of the system of patients uncured by the suppressive treatment of vapor baths of mercury, sulphur, potass, arsenic, &c., and its rapid efficacy in the removal of skin eruptions, discolorations, pimples, blotches, tetters, spots, salt rheum, ring-worm, &c., certainly entitles it to the consideration of physicians. If you have patients suffering with phthisis, or ulcerated lungs, chronic cough, employ the Resolvent, and rub the chest freely with the Ready Relief; if there is indication of constipation or costiveness, one or two of Radway's Pills will secure a regular movement of the bowels. The reparative powers of the Resolvent exceed any tonic or bitter principles known. The general strength is increased, a good appetite always secured, and pure blood guaranteed.

If you have under treatment obstinate cases of nephritis desquamative dropsy, renal disease of the kidneys, weakness, irritation of the bladder; or you discover brick-dust, albuminous lithic acid, or sugar, or other deposits in the urine, or the urine is of a pale straw color, or nigh brown, or greenish tint, or opithal casts, or threads, or turbid, cloudy or smoky urine, the Resolvent will soon change these signs of threatened danger to its natural sherry color.

THE READY RELIEF, applied to the spine, along the thighs, hips, and small of the back, where there are pains, will quickly remove all uneasiness. RADWAY'S PILLS, in doses of one to three, as the case may require, will greatly aid the RESOLVENT in the cure. Physicians will be supplied with RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT at $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen; $1 per bottle. RELIEF, $5 per dozen, or 50c. per bottle. PILLS, $2 50 per dozen, or 25c. per box, at No. 87 Maiden-lane.

RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—All letters for medical advice, address JOHN RADWAY, M. D. Consultation free from 12 to 2 P. M., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

To J. M. L.—Ills, M. D., Chicago, Illinois.

CRESYLIC SALT-RHEUM SOAP.

For curing Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases.
(PATENTED.)
For sale by Druggists, or by the manufacturers,
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 120 Elizabeth-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR WEDNESDAY, 22d, THURSDAY, 23d, and SATURDAY, 25th inst., close at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Station A follows, viz.: Stations A and H, 1 P. M.; C, 2 P. M.; D, 3 P. M.; E, 4 P. M.; F, 5 P. M.; G, 6 P. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANGEL OF HEALTH TO AMERICA.

I have sung to listen ng Europe,
With my beverage in my hand,
Born for not one country only,
But for every peopled land.
Europe heard me, and her millions
Rustled to feel my healing power,
From the humble cot and homestead
To the lofty royal tower.
Shall America, the chanteless—
She the mighty, the sublime,
Working out the grandest problem
On the mystic sea of time,
Shall this glorious, wondrous country
Not be thrilled beneath my voice,
And is its life-giving splendor,
Also evermore rejoice!
Lo! to her I hold my beverage.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

THE PALATABLE HEALTH TONIC.

And the American citizens use it with benefit, take it with pleasure, and write letters with orders to HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Depot, No. 542 Broadway, adding their warmest approvals, as follows:

For Hon. THAD. STEVENS, Washington:
"Please send two dozen of it."—Dr. M. P. GREVIS.

From L. Lowless, Esq., No. 310 Broadway.

I have recommended Hoff's Malt Extract to a friend for its excellent effect on my drapepsia; and he is anxious to make a trial. Please send two dozen, &c.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

HOME JOURNAL OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

DEAR MR. HOFF: As an act of gratitude to you, as for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your Malt Extract Beverage of Health. She has been ill for a long time, suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received great benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.
THOMAS HARFORD.

Sold by druggists, grocers, special agents, and at Hoff's Depot, No. 542 Broadway.

540 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED,
THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING
WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT
OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870,

was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. These means are divided into four classes:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS,

having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the Company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the Company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the Bondholders are Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these Bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the Government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre, at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which $8,500,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 540 miles) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that will not be less than $6,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining 786 of the 1,700 miles assumed to be built by the Union Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
188 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	8,500,000
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$88,276,000

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 60 Broadway,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

JAN. 8, 1868.

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.—WHEN Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY will CURE coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. The use of a single bottle, costing one dollar, will satisfy the incredulous that they need look no further for the required aid.

LETTERS PATENT FOR THE BEST Low-Water Alarm and Boiler Feeder in use. For sale by CAMERON & CO., No. 45 Cortlandt-st., in the lamp-store.

THE PATENT RIGHT FOR THE BEST Low-Water Alarm and Boiler Feeder will be sold cheap by CAMERON & CO., 45 Cortlandt-st., in the lamp-store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OLDEST CHEAP PAPER IN NEW-YORK.

Notice is hereby given that THE SUN newspaper, with its presses, type and fixtures, has become the property of an Association represented by the undersigned, and including among its prominent stockholders Mr. M. S. BEACH, recently the exclusive owner of the whole property. It will henceforth be published in the building known for the last half century as Tammany Hall, on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets. Its price will remain as heretofore at two cents a copy, or $6 per annum to mail subscribers. It will be printed in handsome style, on a folio sheet as at present, but it will contain more news and other reading matter than it has hitherto given.

In changing its proprietorship, THE SUN will not in any respect change its principles or general line of conduct. It will continue to be an independent newspaper, wearing the livery of no party, and discussing public questions and the acts of public men on their merits alone. It will be guided, as it has been hitherto, by uncompromising loyalty to the Union, and will resist every attempt to weaken the bonds that unite the American people into one nation.

The SUN will support Gen. GRANT as its candidate for the Presidency. It will advocate retrenchment and economy in the public expenditures, and the reduction of the present crushing burdens of taxation. It will advocate the speedy restoration of the South, as needful to revive business and secure fair wages for labor.

The SUN will always have All the News, foreign, domestic, political, social, literary, scientific and commercial. It will use enterprise and money freely to make the best possible newspaper, as well as the cheapest.

It will study condensation, clearness, point, and will endeavor to present its daily photograph of the whole world's doings in the most luminous and lively manner.

It will not take as long to read the SUN as to read the London *Times* or *Webster's Dictionary*; but when you have read it, you will know about all that has happened in both hemispheres.

The SUN will also publish a Semi-weekly edition at two dollars a year, containing the most interesting articles from the Daily, and also a condensed summary of the news, prepared expressly for this edition.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be issued at one dollar a year. It will be prepared with great care, and will also contain all the news in a condensed and readable form. Both the Weekly and Semi-Weekly will have accurate reports of the general, household, and cattle markets. They will also have an agricultural department, and will report the proceedings of the Farmers' Club. This department will be edited by ANDREW S. FULLER, Esq., whose name will guarantee the quality of his contributions.

We shall endeavor to make THE SUN worthy the confidence of the people in every part of the country. Its circulation is now more than fifty thousand copies daily. We mean that it shall soon be doubled: and in this, the aid of all persons who want such a newspaper as we propose to make, will be cordially welcomed.

THE SUN will be sold by newsboys on the various lines of travel, and at the news-stands.

CHARLES A. DANA,
Editor and Manager.

NEW-YORK, Jan 25, 1868.

The Great Serial
of the day,
EDITH AVELAND;
OR,
ALL IN THE WRONG,
by J. F. SMITH, the distinguished English novelist, author of "Sir Bernard Gascon, or the Heir of Moulton Hall," "Lady Ashleigh," "Woman and Her Master," "The Banker's Secret," "Stanfield Hall," &c., &c.,
WILL BE CONTINUED AT GREAT LENGTH IN
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW.

The four chapters of this extraordinary story, which have already appeared, have created a universal desire on the part of the novel-reading public to penetrate the mysteries foreshadowed in the introduction; and if demand be the measure of popularity, "Edith Aveland" is the most acceptable contribution which imaginative literature has yet made to the columns of

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Since the commencement of EDITH AVELAND the news agents in all parts of the country have largely increased their orders, and the prospect is that the increase will continue during the entire period of its publication, thus affording to the advertising world unusual advantages as a season of the year when the circulation of newspapers of every class ordinarily droops and languishes. Probably there is not a public journal in the United States, with the exception of THE SUNDAY MERCURY, the issues of which have not materially declined this Winter. On the other hand, the LEADING SUNDAY NEWSPAPER OF THE AGE has added MANY THOUSANDS to its regular edition since last June, and its progress upward and onward steadily and rapidly

Mutiny and Murder at Sea.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Post, Jan. 22.

The Captain of the brigantine *S. Strout*, which arrived at this port on Saturday, from Turk's Island, with a cargo of salt, discloses a horrible tale of mutiny and murder at sea. His statements are confirmed by the affidavits of the second mate and a seaman, taken before the United States Consul at Turk's Island. It seems that on the afternoon of the 21st of December last, as the vessel was being got under weigh to leave the harbor of St. Thomas for Turk's Island, the Captain went forward to assist the men, when he was ordered off by J. K. LAMBERT, the first mate, and afterward struck by him so severe a blow that he was knocked down. In falling his head struck against the hatch-combings and the consequence was a severe gash. He was taken up in an insensible condition and his wounds were dressed. On the Monday night following that, the 23d, while the second mate was asleep on deck and the Captain below in his cabin, LAMBERT went forward to where a seaman named J. HENRY PARKER was stationed on lookout duty. On his return from there he struck the second mate, who was by this means awakened from his sleep, and who struck LAMBERT and knocked him down from the quarter-deck. LAMBERT then got up and went off to the man near the wheel and threw off his hat, coat and slippers, and together with a hatchet which he carried tossed them all overboard, declaring that his head was on fire, and intimated that he would jump overboard. He was then tied and secured in his room; afterward, the lookout forward was found missing, and a quantity of blood, brains and hair were bespattered on the forecastle. The only supposition indulged as to the reason of these acts on the part of LAMBERT is that he wished to murder all of those on board, and then to beach the vessel on some one of the numerous near islands for the purpose of securing to himself the money and property on board.

Gen. Grant's Application in St. Louis for the Office of County Engineer—His Rejection.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 16.

Looking over the records of the County Court yesterday, we came across a letter of one Capt. U. S. GRANT, applying to the Court for the office of County Engineer. The accompanying recommendation, signed by thirty-five of our prominent citizens, is brief and to the point. It is somewhat curious that among the signers appears the name of Gen. D. M. FROST, who afterward served in the rebel army, and commanded at Camp Jackson at the time it was captured. The following is a copy of the petition:

St. Louis, Aug. 15, 1859.

Hon. County Commissioners, St. Louis County, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit myself as an applicant for the office of County Engineer, should the office be rendered vacant, and, at the same time to submit the names of a few citizens who have been kind enough to recommend me for the office. I have made no effort to get a large number of names, nor the names of persons with whom I am not personally acquainted.

I inclose herewith, also, a statement from Prof. J. J. REYNOLDS, who was a class-mate of mine at West Point, as to qualifications.

Should your honorable body see proper to give me the appointment, I pledge myself to give the office my entire attention, and shall hope to give general satisfaction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

The application was indorsed by thirty-five citizens in the following words:

The undersigned take pleasure in recommending Capt. U. S. GRANT as a suitable person for the office of County Engineer of St. Louis County.

Aug. 1, 1859.

The application of Capt. GRANT was rejected. C. E. SALOMON was appointed to the office, receiving three votes, while Capt. GRANT received two.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.—The conversation between President PIERCE and the late STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, relative to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise law, as reported by a correspondent of the *Chicago Times*, we are authorized to say, has not the slightest foundation in truth. No conversation of the kind ever occurred between those gentlemen.—*Boston Post.*

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 24, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 50 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 70 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 1868, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on MONDAY, Feb. 3, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

New-York, Jan. 24, 1868.

RACINE, KENOSHA, MILWAUKIE AND WATERTOWN BONDS Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st. Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

BOND STOLEN.

In Boston, on the 22d inst., a $1,000 St. Louis WATER BOND, (gold,) No. 659; interest payable June 25 and Dec. 25. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. J. W. & H. JUDD, No. 161 Broadway.

HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company's Ten Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds will receive par and accrued interest thereon, by presenting the same to A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago and North Western Railway Company, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, on or before Feb. 1, 1868. Interest will cease on this issue of Bonds from and after Feb. 1, 1868.

H. W. BLODGETT, President C. and M. R. Co.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 23d inst., (preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares, and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company.) The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 3. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

Office of Morris and Essex Railroad Co., Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

Office of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Co., No. 157 Broadway, Jan. 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1868. The poll will be opened from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

CASH ADVANCED ON COLLATERALS, pay-rolls, &c. A. HAMILTON, No. 150 Broadway.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	110⅞	111⅛	10-40 Coupon.....	103⅜	103⅝
Coupon, 1881.....	110⅞	111⅛	Gold	140⅛	140¼
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107½	107⅝	June 7.30........	107½	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅞	111	July 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108½	108⅝	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109¼	109⅜	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 C.'65 Jan&Jly	107⅛	107⅜	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107¼	107⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg.........	103½	103¾	U. S. 3 ⅌ c. Cer..	100¼	100⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

W. B. SCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 PINE-ST.

Government Securities bought, sold and negotiated on commission at the Government Board.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

ALL CLASSES OF STOCKS AND BONDS, NOT DEALT IN AT THE REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE BOARDS, RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND ARE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

METROPOLITAN GAS. CITIZENS' GAS. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

Office of the Eagle Fire Ins. Co., No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 16, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB,	WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.	

At a subsequent meeting, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 28 inst., from 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock P. M. By order, H. N. MASON, Secretary.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Company, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. R. H. MACLAY, Prest. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Prest. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Office of the United States Life Insurance Co., in the City of New-York, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order, NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

DIVIDENDS.

21ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Office of the Jersey City Insurance Co., No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000

SURPLUS 113,100

Thirty-fourth Dividend.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free from tax, Feb. 1, 1868. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

The New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next. By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Cleveland, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, to stockholders registered in New-York. The transfer-books will close on the evening of 18th inst. and reopen on Feb. 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Buffalo and Erie Railroad, Treasurer's Office, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders free from Government tax, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 5th proximo.

The transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and reopen on the 5th proximo. H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

New-York, Jan. 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the Berdan Firearms Company has been declared by the Directors payable Feb. 10, at the office of L. P. Morton & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. The books of the Company will be closed for transfers Feb. 3, and reopened on the 8th of February, 1868. WALTER H. BURNS, Treasurer.

Office of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Co., No. 180 Chatham-st., New-York, Jan 14, 1868.

27TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of February next. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

Standard Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 117 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Office Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

26TH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER Fire Insurance Company will pay a dividend of five per cent, free of tax, on and after the 1st February, at their office corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—WANTED, an engagement as traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house in New-York. Trade already established in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota; references given. Address D., *Daily Wisconsin* Office, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A WHOLESALE and retail drug-store; one who can command from $10,000 to $12,000, and has a thorough knowledge of the business, can hear of a good opportunity by addressing M. D. K., Newark, N. J.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED, EITHER active or special, with $25,000, in a well-established Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing House, or two salesmen with $5,000 to $15,000 each would be admitted. Address W. K. B., No. 150 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, who has a sewing-machine of her own, to work by the day in a private family, with or without her machine; would take family sewing at her residence; best City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station G, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; would assist in washing if required; has the best of City and country reference; no objection to short distance in the country. Call at No. 327 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION in a private family to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing and ironing; is a Protestant; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY MARried woman, a situation as wet nurse: understands all kinds of family sewing and machine sewing; is willing and obliging in any capacity. Call at No. 864 2d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., up stairs, Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; is neat and tidy; first-class City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 239 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; or work by the day or week in a private family; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 413 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A SITuation as housekeeper: the best of references given and required. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box 4,968, General Post-office.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st, near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of a greenhouse, flower-beds, cold or forcing grapery, grape arbors, kitchen garden and hot-beds; a first-rate establishment expected. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN TO get a steady situation as coachman; is perfectly sober; has best of reference. Address J. D. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Gentlemen of intelligence and good address, having some leisure time, may find lucrative employment as solicitors or agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Call at No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 5, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or address Box No. 6,060 Post-office. A. P. MEYLERT.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT, WITHOUT having to invest capital, can be secured by men of good address, by acting as traveling State and local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 5,428, Post-office, New-York.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED. —A competent young man, with experience; all applications must be made by letter, giving reference, &c. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., Box No. 1,444 Post-office.

LADIES WANTED.—LADIES HAVING A little leisure time during the day can assist a worthy charity, and those who desire to devote their whole time can find steady employment in a good cause by calling at the office of the Gettysburgh Asylum, No. 546 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "Heroes of the Republic" mentioned in the New-York *Times* Jan. 24. D. DOUBLEDAY, No. 544 Broadway, Room No. 1.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE DAME FRANCAISE, PARlant Anglais, arrivée a New-York depuis quelques jours, désirerait trouver une situation comme dame de compagnie dans une maison respectable. S'addresser L. G., Manchester Hotel, No. 166 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The annual election will take place at the office of the Association, No. 15 Centre-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Rec. Secretary.

USE A. STAFFORD'S NEW PATENT Brass Key Tag, for hotels, steamboats, &c., to prevent parties carrying away the keys. Send for sample and circular. N. STAFFORD, No. 66 Fulton-st., N. Y.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECtacles and Eye Glasses at the Optical Institute, No. 1,182 Broadway. L. W. HOPPER.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

AUCTION SALES.

Geo. A. Leavitt, Auctioneer.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, 27 and 28, at 7 o'clock P. M.

CHOICE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

Catalogue of an exceedingly valuable and choice collection of Books, comprising select editions of standard works in every department of literature; many splendidly illustrated works on architecture; many choice books in the French language; also, a large assortment of Shakespeariana, (upwards of fifty different numbers,) including many valuable editions of Shakespeare, criticisms upon his works, &c. This collection of Books is well worthy the attention of

BOOK BUYERS.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

NOTICE.

Office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La., Dec. 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:

All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire Track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:

5½ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
9,560 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
586 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good.
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 15, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction at the clothing warehouses (hospital grounds,) in this city, on MONDAY, the 3d day of February next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

27,697 great coats, infantry.
28,401 great coats, mounted.
14,229 trowsers, footmen's.
473 trowsers, mounted.
14,265 shirts, woolen.
365 drawers.
41,048 sack coats, unlined.
1,710 sack coats, lined.
3,124 uniform coats.
11,655 uniform jackets.
19,679 pairs stockings.
110 woolen blankets.
17,457 pairs brogans.
2,775 pairs bootees, machine-sewed.
253 pairs bootees, pegged.
93 pairs boots.
1,340 knapsacks.
1,294 haversacks.
1,063 canteens.
902 pairs mittens.
1,387 metallic scales.
30 common tents.
15 wall tents.
23 wall tent-flies.
2 hospital tents.
15 hospital tent-flies.
7 sibley tents.
637 sets tent-poles.
958 cap covers.
236 hats.
2,44[illegible] forage caps.
2,500 hat eagles.

Also various other articles of clothing and equipage. Samples can be seen at the depot within five days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, G. A. HULL, Capt. and M. S. K., U. S. A.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York, Jan. 23, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 30th of January, 1868, the following-named articles of clothing and equipage:

161 shelter tents.	161 frock-coats, infantry.
65 common tents.	97 frock-coats, musicians.
10 wall tents.	400 blouses.
2 Hospital tents.	194 jackets, assorted.
1 Sibley tent.	53 stable frocks.
100 forage caps.	109 pairs bootees.
314 knapsacks.	349 ponchos.
385 rubber blankets.	5,791 hat cords.
16 wool blankets.	4,224 yards lace.
44 bedsacks.	26 drum heads.
4[illegible] picks.	116 Sibley tent stoves.

Also, various other articles in small quantities.

Terms cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down. Purchases to be removed within five days from date of sale. C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

58TH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

40,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, New-Jersey, during the month of February, 1868. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 20 East River:

FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.

3,064 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
2,648 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo schooner *Harriet Thomas*, from Palermo.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, gilt frame, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, tables, washstands, sofas, lounges, marble-top centre-tables, wardrobes, bookcases, mattresses, pillows, &c., dining-tables, oak cane-seated chairs, China, glass and silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern a quantity of furniture sold to pay charges.

Also, rosewood, mahogany and oak, marble and wood bed billiard tables, with balls, cues, counters, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 301 Broadway, by order of Abel Horton, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of M. W. Fredenburg, all the stock, Cloths, Doeskins, Canvas, Cassimeres, Linens, Farmer's Satins, Linings, Cottons, and Woolens contained in said store No. 301 Broadway. Also, one Iron Safe; also, counters and fixtures, &c., &c.

Terms cash on the day of sale.

Catalogues and goods ready for examination on the morning of sale.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.

Quartermaster's Office, Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:

2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter. F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

Office of Internal Revenue, Fourth District of New-York, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels K. B. C.
150 barrels K. B. C. 3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels K. B. C. 3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels K. B. C.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,184 to 4,433.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,484 to 4,633.
100 barrels K. B. C. 4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,984 to 5,233.
100 barrels K. B. C. 5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.65 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.65 proof gallons Distilled Spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels Spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector. Jan. 15, 1868.

Office of Internal Revenue, Fourth District of New-York, No. 61 Chambers-st. New-York, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:

300 bbls. K. B. C.
100 bbls. P.
100 bbls. A.
50 bbls. B.
200 bbls. G. D.

and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, H. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Chimie, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. [illegible], 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector. Jan. 15, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, CORNER OF CHERRY-ST. AND JAMES-SLIP.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

CHERRY-ST.—The three two-story brick buildings and lots situate on the southeast corner of Cherry-st. and James-slip, and known as 61, 63 and 65 Cherry-st.

JAMES-SLIP.—The three four-story brick buildings and lots situate on the easterly side of James-slip, in the rear of the Cherry-st. property, and known as Nos. 4, 6 and 8 James-slip, being about 61 feet on James-slip, and 45 feet on Cherry-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, by order of the executrix of Samuel Nicoll, deceased, the valuable three-story and basement, brick front, dwelling-house on the southerly side of West 10th, formerly Amos-st., between Greenwich-av. and Waverly-place, and known as No. 136 West 10th-st., and the stable adjoining the same, together with the lot of ground on which the same are erected, containing 30 feet 2 inches wide in front, and 42 feet 10 inches in the rear and about 97 feet deep. For maps and further particulars apply to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, No. 96 Warren-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF GRAND-ST. AND CENTRE MARKET-PLACE. —ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of John P. Garniss, deceased:

GRAND-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story and attic brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Grand-st. and Centre Market-place, and known as No. 174 Grand-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON VARICK-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

VARICK-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot situate on the easterly side of Varick-st., next to the corner of Laight-st., and nearly opposite the new railroad depot, and known as No. 62 Varick-st. Lot 25x100 feet, more or less.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

7TH-AV.—3 lots situate on the northeast corner of 7th-av. and 54th-st., each 25 by 100 feet.

John S. Mackay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the City Salesroom, (Phoenix Building) No. 18 Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, the desirable property and buildings thereon, bounded by Main, York and James sts.; also the lot and wood building thereon, suitable for shops or manufacturing purposes, situate on the southeast corner of Johnson and Navy sts., Brooklyn. For futher particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 20 Court-st. Terms favorable and will be made known at the time of sale. J. S. MACKAY, Auctioneer.

Thomas Veitch, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, all the fine rosewood, oak and black walnut furniture, manufactured by Springmeyer Bros., will be sold at auction, at No. 722 Broadway, by Thomas Veitch, Auctioneer. THOS. PEARSON, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks, full width, in Leonard-street, from Church to Hudson-street.
2. For building sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from south side of Morton-street to Pier number fifty.
4. For building sewers in Rose-street, between Frankfort and Duane, and in Cherry-street, between James and Jefferson.
5. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in West and intersecting streets from Chambers to Canal-street.
6. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. For paving Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce, with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. North side of Leonard-street, between West Broadway and Church.
2. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth avenues; also, both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. Two lots on the southeast corner of West and Morton streets, running one hundred and twenty-six feet on West-street, and running one hundred and sixty-one feet on Morton-street.
4. Both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets; also, both sides of Cherry-street, between James-street or James-slip, and Oliver-street, Oliver-street and Catharine, Market-street or Market-slip, and Pike-street or Pike-slip, and Pelham-street and Jefferson.
5. All the lots lying between Chambers, West, Canal and Washington streets, including both sides of the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. Both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce-street, to the extent of half of the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT. } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Jan. 18, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDing to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 19th day of October A. D. 1867. PETER COLYER, Administrator. o19-law6mSa*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SMITH & MYERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. RAWDON MYERS retiring. GAMALIEL G. SMITH alone will sign in liquidation. GAMALIEL G. SMITH, F. RAWDON MYERS.

New-York, Jan. 17, 1868.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH will continue the iron business at the same place, Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY, PRINCE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, &c. HENRY WINTHROP GRAY, (late of N. & G. Griswold,) J. D. PRINCE, G. T. GREEN.

No. 26 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.

FRANCIS H. GRAIN IS THIS DAY ADmitted a member of our firm. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

New-York, Jan. 16, 1868.

REMOVALS.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT COMPANY have removed their office to No. 116 Wall-st., where all orders hereafter will be punctually attended to. C. G. WATERBURY, Superintendent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, for single gentlemen or family; Murray-hill, Lexington-av., near 35th-st.; convenient to 4th-av. cars; will be let reasonably for three months. Address Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, WITH BATH-room attached; private family; first-class brown-stone house, No. 319 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; neighborhood unexceptionable, and in the most healthy part of the City. References exchanged.

TWO RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasantly situated furnished sitting-room at a reasonable rent, with or without board, in a private family. Inquire of J. MAUNTON, No. 81 Perry, corner of Bleecker-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONLY occupants of house No. 117 East 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or three gentlemen, with first-class rooms, with or without board; AI references.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH or without board, in a private family, to one or two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. Apply to-day and Monday at No. 360 West 19th-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms in a private family on the north side of 23d-st., near Madison-square, convenient to hotels and club-houses. Address J. H. F., Box No. 86, Station A.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av. House and location first-class.

PARTIES HAVING FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations can secure boarders immediately by applying at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st. No charge till suited. Boarders directed free.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Most central locality; few steps from 5th-av., with or without board; private family; reference exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A SMALL ROOM TO one or two gentlemen; also, one large room, with dressing-room, hot and cold water; terms moderate. No. 52 West 15th-st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a second floor, furnished; a first-class house in every particular; single gentlemen preferred. No. 112 East 17th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ONE OR two rooms, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen; terms moderate. Call at No. 348 West 33th-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR WELL furnished to let to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

FRONT ROOMS, ON SECOND STORY, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NO. 38 WEST 14TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished large and small rooms to rent, without board, to gentlemen only. Apply to Miss LOTT.

SUITES OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS on the second floor, with board, at No. 34 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST.—PRIVATE FAMily has two nicely-furnished rooms to let, without board; neighborhood good; terms low.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, at No. 28 East 28th-st., a few doors from Madison-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 21 East 12th-st., to single gentlemen; references required.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen only. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VERY VALUABLE PROPerty corner of 1st-av. and 66th-st.; handsomely improved, with a large country-house containing all modern improvements, stables and coach-house, superior hennery, gardens, flowers, fancy evergreens and rare shade and fruit trees, &c.; dimensions, 98 feet on 66th-st., running along and fronting on 1st-av. 204½ feet to 65th-st., with front on the same of 98 feet; a desirable investment. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND COSTLY HOUSE, with extra large ground, in West 23d-st. Also, in West 23d-st., near 8th-av., a first-class house, with ground 8 feet wide, through to rear street. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHARLES J. FELSON, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 62 St. Mark's-place, corner of 1st-av. Established 21 years. Property rented and sold, rents collected and repairs attended to, loans negotiated, life and fire insurance effected. Business solicited.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND VALUABLE CORner of 23d-st. and one of the business avenues. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop brick house, No. 185 Degraw-st., corner of Cheever-place. The house will not be shown without permit of H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av., or ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSE, WITH EIGHT LOTS, 14 ROOMS, in fine order, only $8,500; house and two lots, $12,000; both in Brooklyn. Call on JAQUES, No. 298 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A fine, productive farm, beautifully located, on Woodbridge-av., 1½ miles from Rahway, N. J., bounded on one side by the Perth, Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad, and a depot within ten minutes' walk of the house. Said farm contains 185 acres, mostly laid down in timothy meadow, averaging over two tons of superior hay to the acre. Extensive buildings, fine shade trees, excellent fruits, in abundance, a large garden, and never-failing springs. All stock and farming utensils (which are of the best quality) will be sold with the place. The owner can show satisfactorily that the farm will pay handsomely on the investment. Terms easy. Address Post-office Box No. 4, Rahway, N. J.

FARMS, HOUSES, &c., AT ALL PRICES, FOR SALE AT

Orange,	Summit,	Englewood,
South Orange,	Chatham,	Tenafly,
Montclair,	Madison,	and elsewhere.

Also, choice city lots in New-York and Brooklyn. S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscribers will sell the farm lately occupied by Chauncey Delavan, deceased, situated in the town of East Fishkill, 4 miles from Fishkill Village, near the line of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Said farm contains 145 acres in a fine state of cultivation, on which is a large two-story double house and fine outbuildings. The house is about 40 rods from the main road, with a lawn in front of 5 acres, with two reliable streams of water running through it. There are two good orchards on the premises. The place is a desirable one for a gentleman's residence, or for a practical farmer.

If not sold previous to Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1868, it will be sold at auction on that day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

For further particulars apply to SAM'L A. HAYT, LEWIS H. WHITE, Executors.

Fishkill Village, Dec. 26, 1867.

A COUNTRY-SEAT OF EIGHTEEN ACRES FOR SALE—On the Kingsbridge road, one mile and a half south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water and furnace; convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; a fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO, No. 3 Pine-st.

AT STONINGTON, CONN.—A HANDSOME residence and grounds at a very low price, corner of principal street, near steamboat and cars; a large, well designed and extra built house, parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, and seven bedrooms, water, &c., very convenient; large lot well laid out; good barn and buildings. Price $8,000; terms easy. WM. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN., the residence of the late Major-Gen. Sedgwick; beautifully located in the continuation of the Berkshire Hills; comprises about five acres of ground, with fine modern house and convenient outbuildings; fruit in variety and abundance; fine trouting and hunting grounds adjacent; offered very low. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., New-York.

$10.000—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. —For a good house in New-York or Harlem, a large cheerful house newly painted and papered in Elm-st., Orange, N. J.; rain and well water in the house; furnace and stationary tubs; barn, fowl-house, fruit trees and berries; lot 100x140. Address A. R., Box No. 271 Orange Post-office.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SEVENTEEN HUNdred (1700) acres of first rate oak, hickory and cotton land, in a fine state of cultivation, 33 fine mules, 20 head of fine cattle, 80 hogs, cotton seed out of 260 bales of cotton. The buildings all in good condition. The whole is offered for $20,000 cash. For further particulars address J. M. COOPER, Albany, Ga.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEgant country residence, one hour from City Hall; $5,000 cash, the balance on mortgage; beautiful rides and near depot; would exchange for a desirable stock of merchandise. Address S. F., Box No. 3,568 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SNUG, COSY COTTAGE, PLEASantly located on the south side of Staten Island, near railroad depot, school and church, one hour from New-York, ten minutes of sea-shore; high ground, half acre ground, (more land if wanted;) price $4,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, two houses at Bloomfield, N. J. H. C. BERLIN, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN BROOKLYN, a substantial, well-built house, either on the Heights or in the vicinity of or on Clinton-av. Address, giving terms, price and all particulars, Box No. 5,991 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, NOT BELOW THE line of Flatbush-av., by a responsible tenant, (possession from 15th April to 1st May,) a three-story brick dwelling, with all modern improvements. Address E., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

VILLA AT FORT WASHINGTON TO LET, FURNISHED.—The house is large and stylish, situated in a large lawn, and surrounded by every variety of evergreen and forest trees: about 400 feet above the Hudson, with a magnificent view of the same. There are flower and vegetable gardens, and several acres pasturage, &c. The greenhouse is one of the largest, most beautiful and expensive in the country, filled with the choicest varieties of grapes, plants, flowers, &c. The coach-house, stables, with rooms for groom, are of brick, very extensive and complete in their arrangement. This in fact, perhaps, is the most elegant establishment, in all its appointments, to be had on Manhattan Island; ten miles from City Hall, through the Park, or by H. R. R. R to Fort Washington station. Can be had for a term of years. Possession, 10th April. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORES NOS. 363, 365, 367 Greenwich-st., desirably located for the grocery and provision business, or for storage; possession given at once. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET, WITH RENT, IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY, PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE SUNDAY NEWS. LIST CORRECTED WEEKLY.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, the second and third floors of a building in Water-st., near Fulton, suitable for a hardware or light manufacturing business. Address, stating business, L. K., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BUILDING WITH store, within 75 feet of Broadway, on 19th-st.; also, store No. 31 East 17th-st., north side Union-square. Apply to JACKSON, No. 31 East 17th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE INDIA STORE, No. 888 Broadway, near 14th-st.; possession immediately or on the 1st of May. Inquire on the premises. FOUNTAIN & CO.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 46 HUDSON-ST., STORE AND rear room; also, rooms and bedrooms; rents, $400, $25, $7, $8, $5. Apply in the store or to T. M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 808 Broadway.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. —Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—SINCE EARLY ON WEDNESDAY morning, the 22d inst., Capt. AUGUSTUS DE PEYSTER, late Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island. A reward of $250 will be paid to any person who may furnish to his family, at their residence on Staten Island, any information concerning him, if living, or which may lead to the recovery of his body.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D. (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.—OLIVET Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., below 2d-av., preaching TO-MORROW at 3½ P. M., in German, by Rev. Mr. Ehrman; at 7½ P. M., in English, by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. ROMAINE, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

BISHOP CLARKSON WILL PREACH in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st. and 5th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs. Preaching by Rev. G. W. LOW, morning and evening. Strangers invited.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. 374 5th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—East 25th-st.—SUNDAY, the 26th inst., being the fourth Sunday in the month, in accordance with the custom of this Parish, the Holy Communion will be celebrated. The afternoon service will be omitted, and an evening service substituted, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL will officiate.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, late of the Arch-st. Church, Philadelphia, will be installed pastor of this church on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., will preach the sermon, and Rev. Drs. MURRAY, THOMPSON and ALEXANDER will take part in the exercises.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—THE FIFTH of a series of meetings, under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, will be held in the Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., Rev. W. T. SABINE, Rector, on SUNDAY EVENING, 26th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Interesting addresses may be expected.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*A Demonstration of the Spirit and Power*, and at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Reward of the Righteous and the Wicked*. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. WM. TYLER SUPPLINGTON, D. D., will deliver a free Lecture next THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Jerusalem by an Eye-Witness*. Preaching each Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER. Seats free. A cordial invitation extended to all.

REV. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, RECTOR of the Anthon Memorial Church, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 125th-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. This is the fourth service of the new Chapel enterprise under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of A. C. M. Society.

REV. A. B. EARLE, WHOSE EVANgelical labors have been most signally blessed of God, will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE'S,) West 46th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., also at 3 and 7½ P. M. His meetings will be continued at 2 and 7 P. M. each day during the week, excepting Saturday.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½; and Rev. SAMUEL COOK, D. D., in the AFTERNOON, at 3½. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Pew Committee will be in attendance this afternoon at 4 P. M., to rent pews in the new edifice.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

THE REV. A. B. EARLE, EVANGELIST, is successfully laboring with the Fifth-av. Baptist Church, 46th-st., cor. 5th-av. Meetings on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7½ P. M., and at 2½ and 7½ P. M. through the ensuing week. All are invited. Seats free.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING, the first of a new course of lectures on Geology and the Bible. Subject—*Orders of Creation*. Public invited. Galleries free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 26th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at the corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M.; at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

HON. STEWART L. WOODFORD, LIEUtenant-Governor of the State of New-York, will lecture in the United Presbyterian Church, 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Fort Sumter*. Tickets fifty cents.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutger's College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—On SUNDAY, 26th instant, Rev. T. K. CONRAD will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. WESTON, of St. John's Chapel, at 7½ P. M. Anthem at the evening service, "On Thee each Living Soul Awaits," from Haydn's "Creation."

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Communion service in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. TYNG, RECTOR OF ST. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 26th inst., on behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 35th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of next week, and prayer-meeting every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD-st.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach and administer the ordinance of Baptism on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. M. HALE SMITH will deliver his discourse on *Muller, the Bristol Philanthropist*, in the evening.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—By Divine permission, service on SUNDAY, both morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—Discourse to young people—*Some Thoughts on a Manual of Pleasure*.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, the 26th January, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. D. M. CURRY, D. D., and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Spring-st. Presbyterian Church. Prayer-meeting after preaching service in the evening. Public are invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 300 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. STEVEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service on SUNDAY next, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M., at the Hall, cor. of Broadway and 28th-st. Sermon by the Rector. Seats free.

MRS. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE, ONE of the first trance speakers, will address the Spiritualists and others at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The subject for the evening discourse will be given by the audience.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Revival meetings next week at 7½ P. M. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7. Evening Subject—*The Fiery Furnace*. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

WHAT IS COMING?—THE PASTOR OF Mount Zion, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Kingdom of God, its Nature and Location*.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st.—SUNDAY, 26th inst.: service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All friends of this church are invited.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—SUNDAY services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHEL, at 10½ A. M.; sermon to children at 3 P. M., and at 7½ P. M., evening sermon. Text—*And it was Night*. All welcome.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. G. LATHROP will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., on *The Lord's Prayer, in Connection with the Coming of the Lord*. Seats free. No collection.

REV. DR. MORGAN, RECTOR OF ST. Thomas' Church, will repeat his sermon in behalf of the "Midnight Mission," in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Young Representative Characters*.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the chapel at 2½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., on SUNDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Dangers and Duty of the Times*.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening (at 7½ o'clock) *The Closing Conflict of the Nations*, &c. Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. NETTIE C. MAYNARD, a trance medium, addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock. The public invited.

REV. MR. SOUTHERLAND WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Jan. 26.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPIScopal Congregation, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold divine service at the Hall, East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 10½ A. M.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING—FORENOON and afternoon, LORD'S DAY, Jan. 26, corner Grand and Allen sts. Prayer meeting from 2 to 3 o'clock. We invite sinners seeking salvation to meet with us.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Public Temperance meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55D-ST. and 3d-av.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVENteenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, of Troy. Services SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Strangers are invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AVENUE.—A. W. FRASER, sexton and undertaker, No. 208 Henry-st., and No. 38 East 38th-st. Funerals conducted in a proper manner.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning sermon by Rev. G. HINES, of Oregon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
COLORADO (new)............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA............WEDNESDAY, Feb. —
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
ALEPPO............Jan. 29
HECLA............Feb. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin............$80 Gold.
Steerage............$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GRANVILL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
FRANCE, GRACE............SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, FORBES............SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE............SATURDAY, Feb. 15
HELVETIA, CUTTING............SATURDAY, Feb. 22
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON............SATURDAY, Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax)............MONDAY, Jan. 27
CITY OF ANTWERP............SATURDAY, Feb. 1
CITY OF LONDON............SATURDAY, Feb. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS............SATURDAY, Feb. 15
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
RUSSIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
SIBERIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
CUBA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
JAVA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
Chief cabin passage............$150
Second cabin passage............80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage............165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE............DUCHESNE............SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT............SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT............BOCANDE............SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III............LEMARIE............SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $155; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 30.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 6.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves... SATURDAY, Jan. 25
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 1
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Superior line—Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $20. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, H. S. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail THIS DAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Freight received until hour of sailing.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the interior.
Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, [illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 25 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:26 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time. GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE, Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

DRY GOODS

FURNITURE, CARPETS.
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF CARPETS AND FURNITURE FOR THE NEXT TWO MONTHS,
of the largest stock of the kind ever thrown on the market, of
OVER $1,000,000 WORTH,
regardless of cost or price, at
NOS. [illegible] AND [illegible] 8TH-AV.
and around the corner,
NOS. [illegible] 27TH-ST.
THE LARGEST WAREROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES.
H. O'FARRELL.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Great clearing out sale of carpets, oil-cloths, &c., at a great sacrifice. D. KELLY & CO.,
corner [illegible]-st. and 6th-av.
Lease and fixtures for sale.

FRENCH CORSETS AND SKIRTS—Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated Jouvin Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's Opera Kids, $1, in new shades. Laces and Misses' Underwear, at [illegible]. Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

LADIES' WHITE FAWN HATS AND Bonnets, new styles. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Furs less than half price; veils, every color; paradise feathers.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS D. GOTOBIUS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OWEN H. KELLY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS HYMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISIDOR KRAUS, of New-York City in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALOIS FEIGELSTOCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 24, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUSTIN H. BRIGGS, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in the said Court by Austin H. Briggs in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Odle Close, Register in Bankruptcy, White Plains, N. Y., is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meeting of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York on the 8th day of January, 1868.
ja11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE COLLINS, Jr., Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George Collins, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1868.
ja18-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND W. CLARK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Ferdinand W. Clark, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1868.
ja18-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM CRIST, a bankrupt, in bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before John W. Little, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Room No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, N. Y., and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt; and further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1868.
ja11-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL T. WOODRUFF, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 12th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before John W. Little, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Room No. 9, Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, N. Y., and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1868. ja11-law3wSa

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. HAM, Bankrupt. The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1868.
ja18-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANSON B. HOYT and GEORGE W. HOYT, Bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Anson B. Hoyt and George W. Hoyt in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Odle Close, Register in Bankruptcy, in White Plains, N. Y., is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1868.
ja11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN P. SMITH and JAMES SMITH, Bankrupts.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register. To all whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John P. Smith and James Smith, of Nyack, County of Rockland, and State of New-York, in said district, and who were, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts on the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.
Dated Nyack, Jan. 13, 1868.
DANIEL D. DEMAREST, Assignee,
ja18-law3wSa* Nyack, Rockland County, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles T. Dillingham, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit.: on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by James F. Dwight, Register.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja11-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSE ANTONIO PESANT and EMILIO PUIG, Bankrupts.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jose Antonio Pesant and Emilio Puig, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868. I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
ja18-law3wSa* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—At the City of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1868, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWARD B. STOVEKIEN, of City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
MYER STERN, Assignee,
ja11-law3wSa* No. 14 Park-place.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24 day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PATRICK FURONEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and HENRY M. ROBINSON, of Jersey City, Hudson County and State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIAS B. BROWN, of Stonington, in the County of New-London, and State of Connecticut, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES B. HATCH, late of the firm of C. B. Hatch & Co., of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 25, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE GARDNER, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George Gardner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 163 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1868.
ja25-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS S. SHEPARD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Thomas S. Shepard, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
JAN. 25, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CAROLINE MARKS, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: at the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Caroline Marks, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, } Assignees.
MICHAEL H. GOOD, }
ja25-law3wSa* Office No. 91 Chambers-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. METZLER and THOMAS G. COWPERTHWAITE, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Henry F. Metzler and Thomas G. Coperthwaite, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.
ja11-law3wSa* JOHN H. KNAPP, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS B. JOHNSON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas B. Johnson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Jan. 17, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja18-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. LAY, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Lay, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES ARMSTRONG, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Armstrong, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Jan. 24, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY E. QUINAN, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry E. Quinan, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, Jan. 24, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES M. BATTIE, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles M. Battie, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City the 20th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM THORNAL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D., 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Thornal, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. ROMAK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John B. Romak, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL STEINREICH, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel Steinreich, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HANS J. HANSEN, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hans J. Hansen, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868.
RICHARD H. HUNTLEY, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 35 Pine-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS.
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO MARRY a lady of refinement and wealth. This advertisement emanates from a source worthy the consideration of any lady, as can be ascertained by corresponding with F. R., Station G.

A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY, having a desire to travel, would like to correspond, with a view to matrimony, with some seafaring or traveling gentleman. Address A. B., Jersey City Post-office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM HOISTING ENGINE ON Pier No. 4 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMSON, No. 31 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BALDWIN & CO............Directors
UNEQUALED TRIUMPH
OF
HAH-YAH-TA-KEE,
HIS WONDERFUL CHILDREN
AND
ROYAL JAPANESE COMPANY.
MATINEE at 1 TO-DAY.
AND
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING,
EXCEPT THURSDAY,
THE DANGERS AND TRIALS OF LOVE.
With a change of
MARVELOUS FEATS
At each
OF THE GREAT REPRESENTATIONS.
Admission $1. Secured seats $1 50. Boxes according to location. Offices: Academy; Cochrane's, No. 835 and Macey's, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DE LA GRANGE.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.
First Grand Opera Night by the distinguished
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
Verdi's great masterwork,
RIGOLETTO,
will be performed, with Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Miss Adelaide Philipps, Massimiliani, Orlandini, Coletti and Barili.
Musical Director............Signor NICOLAO
Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family circle, 50 cents.
Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.
Ticket-office for South Brooklyn at Mr. Jones' jewelry-store, Atlantic-st., next corner Henry.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
THIS (SATURDAY,) Jan. 25, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
BY THE LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
LA TRAVIATA.
Mme. LA GRANGE in her great role of Violetta.
MASSIMILLIANI, RANDOLFI, COLETTI,
NICOLAO.
Admission, (no reserved seats,) $1.
The patrons of the opera, to avoid the rush at the doors, can purchase their tickets in advance at the ticket office of Pike's Opera House, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macey's, No. 114 Broadway.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 P. M., first appearance of the favorite Tenore,
SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI,
in his excellent rendition of LIONEL in
MARTHA.
MISS McCULLOCH, MISS PHILLIPPS,
BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, COLETTI
Musical Director............Signor Nicolao
On WEDNESDAY, second appearance of
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI............LA FAVORITA.
PRICES—Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Private boxes, $12 and $20. Family circle, 75 cents, (entrance on 24th-st.)
Seats can be secured at the ticket office at Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macey's, No. 114 Broadway.
TUESDAY, Jan. 28, Brooklyn—RIGOLETTO.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN............Lessee and Director
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE.
THE LAST PERFORMANCE
OF THE
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
THIS MORNING AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Seats reserved in any part of the house.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JAN. 25,
LA MARIEE DU MARDI-GRAS
AND
LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT.
Seats secured at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
SEVENTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY, Jan. 26.
L. F. HARRISON............Director
First appearance at these Concerts of the celebrated Prima Donna Soprano,
Mme. ANGIOLINA GHIONI.
Third appearance of the successful English Tenor,
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER.
TOGETHER WITH
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist;
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist;
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor;
And also the first appearance of the favorite Pianist at these Concerts,
Mr. J. N. PATTISON.
The sale of tickets will commence this Friday morning.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.
NEW SERIES—DOWN TOWN
TUESDAY, 28th, WEDNESDAY, 29th, THURSDAY, 30th, AT DODWORTH'S HALL.
TUESDAY—Macaulay and Dickens.
WEDNESDAY—Shakespeare and Dickens.
THURSDAY—Dickens alone.
8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

A-MERI-CUS AMONG THE SHAKERS!
M—uriatic smashes! sulphuric cocktails!
E—arly Closing Society Shakeresses!
R—eserved seats, 75c. Appleton's, Brentano's, B'way!
I—am at Dodworth Hall this evening!
C—an you come at eight o'clock?
U—ought to come and
S—ee the sensational illustrations!

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA.
"The Dramatic Pearl and laughter provoker on springs."—*News.*
"The most popular, amusing, piquant and eccentric actress of the day."—*Mercury.*
APPEARS AT
BROADWAY THEATRE, MONDAY, JAN. 27.

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING!
HEROISM OF JOHN BROWN,
By T. S. NOBLE.
At Putnam Gallery, No. 661 Broadway.

FROBISHER'S READINGS.
TO-NIGHT—COOPER INSTITUTE.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, with the kind assistance of the following eminent artists: Miss Alide Topp, Pianiste; Miss Jennie Landesmann, Contralto; Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Violinist; Mr. Fr. Steins, Baritone; Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, Organist, and Mr. Colby, Accompanist.
Admission $1. Tickets to be had at the principal music and book stores, and at Steinway Hall.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

LECTURES.

MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH
Will lecture at Dodworth Hall MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 27 and Feb. 1
SUBJECTS:
"STREET-BOYS OF NEW-YORK"
AND
"THE MIDNIGHT MISSION."
Admission, 50 cents.

LECTURE.—JULIUS SILVERSMITH, M. A., will lecture at STEINWAY HALL on MONDAY, Jan. 27. Subject: "THE METALLIC RESOURSES OF THE UNITED STATES, &c., &c. Tickets of admission 50 cents each at the door.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, }
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868. }
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED," will be received at this office until 1 P. M. the 31st inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense to Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, *and subject to the usual inspection thereat*, viz.:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
312 feet 6¾-inch fine WIRE ROPE, ungalvanized, hemp heart, Roebling's manufacture.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
1,000 feet COMBINATION HOSE, 4-ply, 2½ inch diam., with Gaylord's patent couplings, capable of sustaining a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, 50-feet lengths.
4 6-feet lengths COMBINATION SUCTION HOSE, with Gaylord's couplings.
1 BASKET, with Gaylord's couplings, to suit engine.
1 CONNECTION, with Gaylord's couplings, to suit engine.
2 HOSE PIPES, combination, with nozzles to suit engine and Gaylord's couplings, to be selected; 38 inches, 8 inch oak knees, to be selected.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
2 STICKS YELLOW PINE TIMBER, each 76 feet long, 27 inches diameter at butt and one-third from butt; 15 inches at top end; to be on a curved line from a straight centre; free from sap and other defects when rounded.
Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, *which must conform with stipulations on the blank forms* to be had at this office, otherwise bids will *not be entertained.*
GEORGE PLUNKETT,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Roosevelt-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Building and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," Proposals for Painting."
"Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.
DATED Jan. 22, 1868.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER, U. S. NAVY, }
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868. }
PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION," will be received at this office, until 1 P. M. the 31st inst., for the transportation by sailing vessel, from the Navy-yard, New-York, to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., of the following articles, to wit:
15,000 lbs. Oakum, in bales of 100 lbs. each.
100,000 lbs. Old Sheathing Copper, in bulk.
GEORGE PLUNKETT,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11, 1868.
THE TIME FOR RECEIVING AND opening proposals for building and erecting at Bissell's Point two high-service and two low-service pumping engines, is extended until 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868.
By order of the Board. ALEX. CROZIER,
Vice-President.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. M. CHENE, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Watts Phillips, Esq.'s powerful sensation drama of
NOBODY'S SON.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 2¼ and 7¾ P. M.
NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS!
WHITE, or POLAR BEAR.
PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS.
YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, &c., &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.
TOM THUMB ELEPHANT, HANNIBAL, Jr.,
INFANT FEMALE ESAU,
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,
CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, ZOBEIDE LUTI AND ZALUMMA AGRA.
FAT LADY, GIANTESS, DWARF,
LIVING SKELETON, FAT BABY,
SEA LEOPARDS, &c.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Broadway and 30th-st.
FROST KING MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST SPECTACLE TO-NIGHT.
MONDAY NIGHT,
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
IT WILL BE WELL DONE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT............Director
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
will be presented
A RICHLY VARIED PROGRAMME,
replete with brilliant and startling
ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERFUL ATHLETIC FEATS,
introducing the entire strength of the
GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
ON MONDAY NEXT,
DON QUIXOTE,
DON QUIXOTE,
& NEW EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME.

EVERY AFTERNOON,
AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK,
PAINTING, MUSIC AND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THE PILGRIM,
BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.

FROBISHER'S READINGS.
TO-NIGHT—COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE CHARMING LOTTA.
BROUGHAM'S DRAMATIZATION OF DICKENS' OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,
BROADWAY THEATRE, MONDAY, JAN. 27.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, AT 9,
at his new and beautiful Academy Rooms,
LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., near 42d-st., New-York.
Tickets can be obtained at the Hall.
Mr. TRENOR'S classes in fashionable dancing are now forming for the second quarter.

1517. 1867.
THE JUBILEE OF THE REFORMATION (Postponed from Dec. 12 on account of storm,) will be celebrated in the English Lutheran Church, on 15th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., on
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. MCCRON, D. D., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, and Rev. C. H. PAYNE are expected to address the meeting.

FIFTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE SOCIETY OF UNIONE E. FRATELLANZA at Irving Hall, for the benefit of the Italian Evening School for Adults,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27,
under the Presidency of the Consul-General of Italy. Tickets $3 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
T. MANARA, Acting President.
A. L. SIMONA, Secretary.
N. B.—Tickets to be had of the Vice-President, T. Manara, No. 73 New-st., and of the Secretary, at No. 864 Broadway and No. 205 2d-av.

TO LET—FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, parties or weddings. Brevoort Hall, situate on 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Apply to HENRY J. BURCHELL, No. 653 Lexington-av., near 56th-st., in the evenings. Will lease the hall, furnished, to civic societies, by the year.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will re-open, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.
DEPARTMENT OF ART.
The opening exercises of this Department will be held in the College Chapel, on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M. Classes will be arranged on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 3 and 4, prior to the commencement of the Second Semi-annual Term on Feb. 5.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

A FEW SCHOLARS RECEIVED FOR instructions upon piano by a lady who has had greatest advantages and experience; best references, City and elsewhere. Inquire or address "G," at Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, or at No. 153 (new No.) East 27th-st.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. A French and English Church School for ladies, generously sustained and moderately expensive; the next session opens on the 29th of January. For the prospectus address the Rector.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—FOR THE most thorough, extensive and accomplished education of young ladies, at a moderate cost. Next session begins Feb. 6. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania, $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address
F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—A home boarding-school for twelve young ladies; Spring term opens Feb. 4. Rev. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 2½ miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD OFFERS LESsons to advanced pupils, singing, harp, pianoforte. Residence No. 64 West 32d-st.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 29th-st., near Madison-av.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

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A YOUNG PARISIAN OF HIGH EDUCAtion would like to teach the French language; method simple and rapid; lessons strictly private to ladies and gentlemen, at their or his residence; few hours can be consecrated to schools. Address G. L. P., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

GERMAN TUITION—A YOUNG GERMAN lady, perfectly conversant with English, desires to give lessons in German to two or three pupils, at their homes; terms moderate. Address care John Williams, No. 11 Park-place.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour.
C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,188 Broadway.

CONSTANT DEMAND FOR GOOD TEACHers at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 430 Broome-st., N. Y. Principals and Assistants should make early application. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager............WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PROMPTLY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11:30.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868.
TWO PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AT 1—EVENING AT 7½,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
THE CAST, among others, will embrace the names of Messrs. Mark Smith, Vining Bowers, E. B. Holmes, Hernandez Foster, Rendle, &c.
Misses Fanny Stockton, Mena Montague, Mary Wells, Lucy Egerton, Lizzie Willmore, J. De Lacy, Kate Palmer, Goison, Leclaire.
THE GRAND BALLET,
sustained by Miles.
Marie Bonfanti, Louise Billion,
A. Sohlke, M. van Hamme, &c.
Maitre de Ballet............M. COSTA
THE KINGDOM OF BELLS—GRAND BALLET.
BUILDING OF THE DARK TOWER.
ACT 1.—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
THE BALLET OF FIRE FLIES.
THE KINGDOM OF FISHES—BALLET.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA—BALLET.
MARCH AIKA AMAZONIAN.
AN INTERMISSION.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY—Marvelous.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING,

THE PICKWICK PAPERS
by
Charles Dickens.

Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, Jr.......as.......Sam Weller
Mr. WM. CARLTON......as......Nathaniel Winkle
Mr. C. PETERS......as......Tracy Tupman
Mr. GEO. H. CLARKE......as......Mr. Bob Sawyer
Mr. T. L. DONNELLY......as......Mr. Ben Allen
Miss JENNIE WORRELL
as Mary, the beloved of Sam Weller
Miss CELIA LOGAN......as......Arabella Allen
Mrs. EDWARD WRIGHT......as......Mrs. Bardell
The incidents of the drama will include
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY.
THE GREAT TRIAL OF BARDELL vs. PICKWICK.
PICKWICK MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
MONDAY, Jan. 27—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
Mrs. Centlivre's sparkling comedy of
THE WONDER.
Principal characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss KATE RANOE, Miss ANNIE WARD, &c.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 27,
the comic Drama, by T. W. Robertson and Artemus Ward, entitled

"OURS,"

which will be revived with all its original brilliant effects, military band, beautiful scenery and a great cast.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—SATURDAY.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LAST NIGHTS—M. S. N. D.—LAST NIGHTS.
Last nights of the matchless spectacle,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
BY SHAKESPEARE.
TO-NIGHT, | Begins at 8. | TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT, | Closes 10¾. | TO-NIGHT,
93d Performance.
TO-DAY at 1½. | 15th MATINEE. 15th MATINEE. | TO-DAY at 1½.
Mr. G. L. FOX............as............BOTTOM
Miss ROSA COOKE............as............OBERON
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL FEB. 3.
Box sheet for Miss MITCHELL opens NEXT WEDNESDAY.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
TO-DAY—MATINEE and EVENING.
Mrs. BOWERS for the last time in both
MATINEE at 1½............MARY STUART.
EVENING at 7¾............THE SISTERS.
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY.
On MONDAY, first night of
THE CHARMING LOTTA.
Appearing in Dickens and Brougham's
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS.

THE PARIS PICTURES,
Now on view in the Winter Exhibition of the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

LOTTA, DICKENS, BROUGHAM.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS,
BROADWAY THEATRE, MONDAY, JAN. 27.

FROBISHER'S READINGS.
TO-NIGHT—COOPER INSTITUTE.

MUSICAL.

A SUPERB LIKENESS OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS adorns the title page of Mr. J. R. Thomas' new song,
GOD BLESS US, EVERY ONE.
Words by Geo. Cooper. Price 50c. Copies mailed.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway.
Up-town store, No. 865 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., cor. 22d-st.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING at 8¼ o'clock. The essay by J. DUFF WALLACE, Esq.; subject, *Practical Suggestions as to Time.* Young men are cordially invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Rec. Sec'y.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, LADIES' PHYSICIAN, No. 8 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., having over eighteen years' successful practice in the City, guarantees relief to ladies requiring special treatment, no matter how complicated or from whatever cause produced, even after all others have failed. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 110 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. Grant in Richmond—He is Invited to Visit the Convention—The Peabody Fund—The Progress of Reconstruction in the Convention, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1868.

The arrival of the Commanding General of the army has created quite a flutter in Richmond. This morning he was seated in the social hall of the Spotswood, calmly puffing his cigar, unrecognized by the passers by, and in low conversation with Dr. SEARS, the General Agent of the Peabody Fund. His republican simplicity of manners and becoming modesty, are certainly sufficiently unassuming to suit the most radical Democrat. How different the feelings of the people here toward Gen. GRANT from their indignant repulsion of Gen. BUTLER! For the magnanimous conqueror of the Army of Virginia they express none but the kindliest sentiments, while against the other even Northern men in Richmond shut their doors and gave loud expression to their detestation of the man.

There was no public reception of Gen. GRANT, and there has been no "fuss" made over him since his arrival. He walks around the streets unattended, looking like some well-to-do banker, merchant or manufacturer, observing everything, but hardly attracting observation.

GEN. GRANT AND THE CONVENTION.

The Convention, however, could not let him rest, and had to appoint a committee to wait upon and invite him to visit that body. The resolution, as first offered, included "a speech," but it was voted that to ask him to speak would seem disrespectful, and, therefore, that part was expunged. The Committee was appointed. Mr. H. H. LEE, a Conservative, refused to serve, and Mr. EUSTACE GIBSON, the leader of the Conservative side, was then placed upon the Committee, and promptly accepted the position, stating that he had the highest respect for Gen. GRANT. Mr. LEE, who refused, was subsequently arrested by the Police for firing his pistol off in the public grounds at the American flag, and would have been imprisoned but a friend went his bail. In explanation, he had "dined and wined." A colored man—a bright and well-dressed mulatto named KELSO—was also placed on the Committee. They repaired to the residence of Dr. SHARPE, knocked at the door, and were admitted by the colored servant, who informed them that the General had gone out to visit Gen. SCHOFIELD, but would return soon. The Committee concluded to await his coming, and were shown to the parlor; but it is said that as the negro was about to enter the servant interposed his burly person and stopped him, saying that the parlor was for white folks, and that negroes were not allowed to press the rich Brussels carpet with their broad feet. The white members of the Committee remonstrated, but the servant would not yield, and it was then determined to appeal to the ladies of the house. The answer returned was that the white gentlemen could enter the parlor, but the negro must tarry in the hall till the General came. And there, it is said, he tarried, while the superior race occupied the parlor. The General returned, received the Committee and accepted the invitation, although his visit to the city was of a private nature, and he had a distaste for anything like public display. The invitation to visit the Convention was passed unanimously, a fact which shows the high esteem in which the General is held by both parties.

THE PEABODY FUND.

The Board of Trustees of the fund met to-day at 12 o'clock, in the parlor of the Spottswood Hotel. Ex-Gov. HAMILTON FISH, of New-York, presided, in the absence of Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, the President, and GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL, Esq., acted as Secretary. All of the Trustees were present except Mr. WINTHROP and Admiral FARRAGUT, absent in Europe; Hon. W. C. RIVES, of Virginia, detained at home by sickness; Judge E. A. BRADFORD, of Louisiana, formerly of Massachusetts, who has never attended a meeting of the Board; and Messrs. EVANS and MACALLISTER. The meeting was with closed doors, but through the courtesy of one of the members I obtained a brief synopsis of the proceedings.

Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE, of New-York, the Treasurer, and Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, Chairman of the Executive Committee, made their annual reports, which were received, gave great satisfaction, and were approved. The report of Dr. SEARS, the General Agent, was then read. It is quite lengthy, and is not yet ready for publication. I understand that in this statement the Doctor gives a very full and interesting history of his operations during the year. He had been through most of the Southern States, and was everywhere kindly and courteously received, and well treated. The people seemed to gratefully appreciate the princely munificence of Mr. PEABODY, and all expressed their readiness to coöperate in any plan that might be fixed upon by the Trustees to accomplish the designs of the "great donation." They especially expressed themselves as interested in the establishment of normal schools, and he believed that such institutions would be productive of much good, and be eminently successful. The Doctor said he had taken up his residence in Staunton, Virginia, and expressed himself much pleased with the people among whom he had settled.

A familiar conversation took place after the reading of the report, and it was finally determined to adjourn over till to-morrow, in order that they might take time to consider the report. All were impressed with the importance of the work before them, and Gen. GRANT very decidedly expressed his belief that Mr. PEABODY's gift would not only accomplish great things for the South, but would go far toward reuniting the severed links of friendship and good feeling between the two great sections of the country. At their meeting to-morrow it is thought some appropriations will be made, and a plan adopted for an equitable distribution of the funds—but the principal business will be deferred until the next meeting which is to be held in New-York next June.

THE CONVENTION—PEABODY FUND.

After prayers a colored member of the Convention offered a resolution of thanks to GEORGE PEABODY, in the name of the State of Virginia, for his gift to educational purposes—and also instructing the Committee on Education of the Convention to communicate with the Board of Trustees now in session, for the purpose of mutual aid and coöperation; and to invite said Board to visit the Convention, and communicate their views and advice upon the great interests of popular education. It was of course adopted.

BANKRUPT LAW.

A resolution was also introduced, to petition Congress to increase the allowance to insolvent debtors over and above the amount allowed under the existing bankrupt law—which is fifty per cent.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Mr. MORGAN, of Petersburgh, offered a resolution to appoint a Committee to take the names of persons who were desirous of having their disabilities removed, and who have shown a disposition to coöperate with the Union Party—to investigate their claims—and present them to Congress for action. A motion to suspend the rules to act upon the resolution was lost.

A BID FOR THE SOLDIER VOTE.

Mr. LEGGETT, Conservative, offered the following resolution: "That all soldiers wounded in the recent war, shall be exempt from the imposition of any poll-tax." Mr. LEGGETT, I think, meant "Confeds," but he didn't say so. It was referred.

GEN. GRANT INVITED.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. MORRISSEY, the member from Richmond:

Whereas, It is known that the Commanding General of the armies of the United States is at present in the City of Richmond, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to wait upon Gen. U. S. GRANT, and extend to him the privilege of the floor of this Convention, and that he be requested to address the Convention.

The idea of the General addressing the Convention was very amusing, and on motion of Mr. PORTER that portion of the resolution was stricken out, and the remainder adopted. Messrs. PLATTE, KELSO, FRENCH, MORRISSEY and H. H. LEE, were appointed to carry out the object of the resolution. I have given the result elsewhere.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

The Bill of Rights was again taken up on its second reading and discussed. Most of the sections were adopted. When they arrived at the twentieth, PORTER offered as the twentieth and twenty-first sections the following:

SECTION 20. That all persons residing in this State, and born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of this State.

SEC. 21. That the right to vote, to hold office and to act as a juror shall never be denied to any of the male inhabitants of this State, being 21 years of age and a citizen of the United-States, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, or for [illegible] of mind; and that any other civil or political right that was enjoyed by any class of people of this State prior to the year 1861 shall never be denied to any of the people or otherwise abridged, except for the causes above stated.

At this point in the proceedings, Mr. H. H. LEE, Conservative, stated that he had just been informed of his appointment on the committee to wait upon Gen. GRANT. He respected the General very highly, and would, with pleasure, wait on him, with four other *white men*, but he could not serve on a committee of this kind with a colored man.

Mr. PORTER said he admired the gentleman's candor, but wondered why he consented to sit on the floor of this House with negroes.

Mr. LEE replied that his reasons for sitting in the Convention were best known to himself. He would give them to the gentleman whenever he wanted them. He honored Gen. GRANT. He was a Virginian, and would never forget the conduct of the General towards himself and his comrades at Appomattox Court-house.

Mr. LEE was then excused, and Mr. EUSTACE GIBSON, Conservative, appointed in his place. Mr. GIBSON said he would serve with pleasure, as he had great respect for Gen. GRANT. He had declined to wait on Gen. BUTLER, not because he had been an officer in the United States Army, but because he considered that, in consequence of his past conduct, he could not, as a gentleman, and with proper respect for himself, countenance his presence.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The preamble was taken up, and was discussed principally by the colored delegates, who are fearful that the whites intend to "dodge them out of their rights," and are suspicious of every word the full meaning of which they do not quite comprehend that is embodied in the organic instrument.

Gen. WHITE, who had returned from his search after Gen. BUTLER, and who has fallen into bad odor with the Radicals, pressed his substitute for the long preamble to a vote, and it was voted down by a large majority.

There is every reason to believe that the preamble reported to the Committee will be adopted.

The Convention seems to be actuated by a laudable desire to get through with its work promptly.

KAPPA.

GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Discussion of the Bill of Rights—The Power to Remove State Officers—Growing Feeling of Opposition to the Convention Among the People.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1868.

For the past few days the Convention has been almost exclusively employed in the discussion of the Bill of Rights of the proposed Constitution. No very rapid progress has been made, since out of the thirty-seven sections into which the "Declaration of Rights" is divided, only ten sections have been considered and adopted. One day was spent in the discussion of the preamble, some of the delegates insisting that it ought to contain a recognition of the Almighty, others that it ought to acknowledge Christianity, and others directing that no such recognition or acknowledgement is necessary. Finally, after several hours' heated debate, the preamble of the Constitution of 1865 was adopted, and the Committee rose and asked leave to report progress. Another day was spent in the consideration of the section relating to "the right of the people to keep and bear arms," one side advocating the insertion of words prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons, and the other, with BRADLEY and the negroes, resisting any such amendment as an attempt to deprive the negroes in the State of the means of defending themselves against the oppression of the white race. The latter view prevailed, and no prohibition was inserted.

The discussion was general, lengthy and exhaustive on the right of juries "to determine the law and the facts" in indictments for libel. The effort to make the jury the judge of the facts only, was considered a reflection on the negroes, who may become jurors, and an implied declaration that they are not intelligent judges of law. It therefore failed.

THE POWER TO REMOVE STATE OFFICERS.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. ASHBURN moved a suspension of the rules to take up his resolution, offered several days ago, recommending that Congress clothe the Convention with "operative authority" to remove all the State officers and appoint successors who can take the test oath. The rules having been suspended, this resolution was discussed in a most animated manner during yesterday and to-day. Mr. PARROTT, the presiding officer, left the chair and spoke at considerable length and with much ability and force against the resolution, denouncing vehemently the interested motives of its supporters, the waste of the time spent in its discussion, the unwarrantable usurpation of power which it contemplated, and the injury which it does to the cause of reconstruction. Mr. PARROTT was frequently interrupted, and a great amount of bad and acrimonious feeling was displayed by Mr. ASHBURN and his adherents. Finally, a substitute was accepted and adopted by a vote of 91 to 44, asking Congress to authorize the Convention to declare the Executive office vacant and to fill the same, as well as to provide for the removal of all persons who are hostile to reconstruction.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

The substitute also requests the removal by Congress of the disabilities of all friends of reconstruction, and the modification of the test oath, so that persons who took part in the war may hold office, provided they "heartily reject the past, and are earnestly attached to and determined to labor for the reunion of the States on the basis of the Reconstruction acts." An effort will be made to reconsider to-morrow the vote by which this was adopted, on the ground that the proposed modification of the Test oath is a censurable liberality. But I rather think that the effort will fail, as some of the negro delegates are rather inclined to oppose the rigidly exclusive policy which Mr. BRYANT favors.

THE QUESTION OF RELIEF.

Mr. HOPKINS tried again to have the relief report considered, but many of the ultra Radicals, and all the negro delegates, opposed it, on the ground, as avowed by TURNER, colored delegate from Macon, that the white men shall not be relieved from "financial slavery" until they have proved by the adoption of a proper constitution that they will release the colored race from every vestige of political slavery. Finally, the relief report was made the special order for the 1st of February. The friends of relief are beginning to growl rather loudly about this "trading operation," and I am inclined to think that the wait-and-see party are damaging their own interests materially, and alienating many who would have proved generous friends had more liberality and confidence been manifested.

OPPOSITION TO THE CONVENTION.

This is the case, not only in the Convention but throughout the State. I have information from reliable persons in all parts of Georgia, and all concur that opposition to the Convention is gaining ground among the people, and that persons who were in favor of reconstruction according to the letter of the plan purposed by Congress are joining the opposition, from the plain indications of the purpose of the Radical majority to go far beyond the Sherman bill and clothe the negroes with dangerous power. Mr. PARROTT remarked to-day that if Gen. MEADE were to remove from office all those who were obstacles in the way of reconstruction, it would be his first duty to remove the extremists in the Convention, who were doing more harm to the cause of reconstruction than its avowed opponents. Nothing is more forcibly true than this remark. I am personally acquainted with a number of intelligent voters who were willing to comply with all the requirements of the Sherman bill, who are now open and efficient opponents of the Convention. They were willing to give the negroes the ballot, but they would not go a hair's-breadth further.

INCONSIDERATE NEGRO TALKERS.

The Savannah negro, BRADLEY, made a speech to-day which made many enemies to reconstruction, and will make thousands of enemies in the State. He made the distinct threat that if the people "dared to refuse to ratify the proceedings of the Convention the burning of Atlanta and the march of SHERMAN through Georgia would be but a foretaste of what his race and the United States Army would do to Georgia."

WHAT THE CONVENTION COSTS.

The people are also alarmed and indignant at the terrible cost of the Convention. It has been now over thirty days in session, at a cost of over $2,000 per day, and all the business done—that is, of the legitimate business which it was assembled to transact—it has only adopted ten sections of less than twenty lines in all, of the present article of the Constitution. They work the problem in their minds, If twenty lines cost us $60,000, what will the whole Constitution cost? Perhaps, several hundred thousands of dollars—all this for nothing, if the people reject the work.

A LOAN TO PAY THE MEMBERS.

Between fifty and sixty thousand dollars will be divided to-day and to-morrow among the members and officers of the Convention. Gen. MEADE has ordered the payment of about $15,000 from the State Treasury, and $40,000 have been raised by loan, on what terms I do not exactly know. Mr. HOPKINS has negotiated the loan, and it is said that the lender is one of the old banks which are suing for relief from their legal liability to their note-holders, and which has adopted this device to insure friends for the relief of the banks.

The news from Washington is anxiously looked for every morning and evening. "What will President JOHNSON do about the Stanton affair?" is frequently asked and variously answered. Some look for the clash of resounding arms; some expect a proclamation forbidding official recognition of STANTON as Secretary of War, and the greater number seem to think nothing will come of it.

Talking of the banks reminds me that the Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that the banks could not legally surrender their charters and leave their liabilities unsettled. This has spurred these corporations to renewed energy for relief, and hence, perhaps, the $40,000 for the Convention. One of the "knowing ones" observed to-day to a friend that HOPKINS is the author of the ordinance for the relief of the banks, and HOPKINS has negotiated the loan for the Convention. Can't you see how two and two make four?"

STONE MOUNTAIN.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

Tribute to Mr. Seward's Statesmanship—Presentation by New-York Merchants and Bankers.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

To Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, &c.:

The undersigned merchants and bankers of the City of New-York, in common with their fellow-citizens throughout the United States, beg leave to tender to yourself, as the patriotic and enlightened head of the Department of State of the American Union, their congratulations on the success of your recent negotiations for the acquisition by the United States of the Russian Territories, continental and insular, in North America.

After the full and exhaustive discussion of the merits of the treaty in the Senate, as the constitutional advisers of the Executive, it would seem superfluous to add any expression of opinions by individuals in private life in no way intrusted with the conduct of national affairs.

The undersigned cannot, however, refrain from attesting, as they now do, their high sense of the commercial, social and political importance of this territorial acquisition, in stimulating and insuring the early and adequate development of our national interests on the Northern Pacific, that great and as yet nearly unoccupied ocean, the destined theatre, for many coming ages, of the expanding trade and power of the American Republic.

Nor are they insensible to the wise and comprehensive statesmanship, and the high moral value of this great civic achievement, to stand side by side in future history with the purchase of Louisiana—bringing thus early, and on a scale so extensive, our continental Union into lasting and friendly contact with the wide-spread empire of Russia, our illustrious continental compeer, and so steadily and so truly, whether in sunshine or storm, our trusty and well-tried friend.

For your untiring vigilance and sagacity, in cherishing and cementing a moral alliance so valuable and so important, during the long and eventful period in which our foreign affairs have been intrusted to your watchful attention, the American people have reason to be forever grateful.

As a visible evidence of the sentiments thus imperfectly expressed, the undersigned have caused the impressive international act of signing the recent treaty, on the one hand by yourself, as the representative of our national sovereignty, and on the other by his Excellency, M. DE STOECKL, as the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia; riveting still more closely the bonds of amity between the two great Powers on the Pacific, to be made the subject of a picture, just completed by a distinguished American artist.

This work of art, so replete with historic interest, the undersigned now respectfully place at the disposition of yourself, as the foreseeing statesman, whose skillful and wise diplomacy has done so much to elevate the character of his country among the nations of the earth.

With assurances of grateful and profound regard, we subscribe ourselves,

Your friends and fellow-citizens,

(Signed)

Peter Cooper,	A. C. Kingsland,
Alex. T. Stewart,	F. A. Conkling,
Hamilton Fish,	William Orton,
Moses Taylor,	Paul Spofford,
Marshall O. Roberts,	Elliot C. Cowdin,
William H. Appleton,	Sheppard Knapp,
Robert L. Stuart,	Wm. T. Coleman,
John Taylor Johnson,	C. K. Garrison,
Duncan, Sherman & Co.,	Wm. T. Blodgett,

Wm. E. Dodge.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive LEUTZE's descriptive painting of the Alaska Treaty, and the letter in which you have so kindly presented it to me. I pray you, gentlemen, to accept my sincere thanks for this considerate and generous gift. You have rightly supposed that I would highly appreciate it. I shall place it as a national memorial by the side of the lamented COLES' magnificent picture, which was ordered and presented to me twenty-five years ago, as a State memorial, by enlightened and eminent statesmen, citizens of the City of New-York, to perpetuate the memory of a success which the policy of material improvement then achieved over great obstacles and opposition, in the enlargement and extension of the New-York canals and railroads.

LEUTZ's painting has great merit not merely as a work of art, but in other respects also. The national transaction which it illustrates has not yet passed out of the domain of doubt and debate. I must, therefore, speak with some reserve of the historical and political value of the work. I trust that I may, however, dwell without impropriety upon the instructive composition. It will keep always before me a scene in which two great and friendly Powers then came together in the Department of State, whose dominions very nearly touched each other, and extended around the Northern hemisphere.

Their political institutions and traditions were very divergent, while their close proximity was seen to threaten that, sooner or later, they must fall into conflict, which would disturb the peace of the world, and hinder the progress of civilization.

They, therefore, thoughtfully, and with mutual generosity, agreed upon and drew through the middle of a common ocean a new demarcation line, which thus became a harbinger of their eternal peace and enduring friendship.

By a happy contrivance the picture preserves the personal and individual traits of important public characters, but to me very familiar friends, who were associated in the transaction, the President of the United States, under whose authority it was conducted; the agents of the United States and Russia who were honored with the negotiations and execution of the treaty, and the American statesmen who defended it in the Senate and commended it to our countrymen.

Nor had the artist forgotten to fasten another and specially interesting association in the drapery of the picture so properly composed of the American flag, with its thirteen stripes and thirty-seven stars, now more than ever, truly symbolical of the perpetuity and aggrandizement of our free Republic. I am, with great esteem and respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Messrs. Peter Cooper, Alexander T. Stewart, Hamilton Fish, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Wm. H. Appleton, Robert L. Stuart, John Taylor Johnston, Duncan, Sherman & Co., A. L. Kingsland, F. A. Conkling, William Orton, Paul Spofford, Elliot C. Cowdin, Shepherd Knapp, Wm. T. Coleman, E. K. Garrison, Wm. T. Blodgett, Wm. E. Dodge.

Report of the Metropolitan Board of Excise.

To the Governor of the State of New-York:

The Metropolitan Board of Excise in and for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, excepting and excluding the County of Westchester, respectfully reports:

That, the Act constituting the Metropolitan Excise District, and regulating the licensing therein of the liquor traffic, and the retailing of intoxicating drinks, was passed on the 14th of April, 1866, and, by its terms, took immediate effect:

That, this Board was duly constituted, and entered upon the discharge of its duties on the 1st day of May ensuing:

That, its operations were soon afterward virtually arrested, and its authority and efforts paralyzed by injunctions, which injunctions were ultimately overruled and dissolved by reason of the decision of the Court of Appeals, which determined that the Act was constitutional and valid; but not till after they had for a term of six months served their purpose of nullifying the law, and securing the widest and fullest impunity to the unlicensed and unrestricted traffic in intoxicating liquors:

That, excluding this saturnalia, for which neither the Excise law nor this Board can justly be held accountable, the law has been in force for a total period of thirteen months, counting from the organization of the Board up to the 1st of December, 1867:

That, whereas the amount collected, at least the amount accounted for as thus collected, under the provisions of law which this act has superseded was inconsiderable; the amount collected and applied to the decrease of taxation, under this act, was no less than $1,295,449 26 during the eleven months closing with March, 1867, and has been $1,305,002 27 during the eight succeeding months, making the total receipts from licenses and fines, and interest on deposits, under this Act, $2,600,451 53 up to the 1st of December, 1867:

That, the total cost of collecting this revenue has been less than three (3) per cent. of its amount:

That, the revenue thus realized from this Act would, of itself, suffice, if undiverted to other uses, to pay off the entire public debt of the City of New-York within the next fifteen years:

That, the number of places at which liquors are publicly retailed in the two Cities of New-York and Brooklyn has been reduced from 9,270 on the 1st of May, 1866, to 6,845 on the 1st of December, 1867—a reduction of 2,425 dram-shops, involving a redemption of that number of tenements from liquor-selling to other, and we trust, better uses, and a diversion of some 10,000 to 15,000 persons from attendance in dram-shops to different, and we would hope, in the main, more beneficent avocations:

That, the hours during which liquors were publicly exposed for sale in our two cities, which were formerly 168 per week (the whole number), have been reduced by this Act to 108, or thereabouts, on an average, on each secular day, leaving Sunday and the hours between midnight and sunrise of other days, with each day of election, entirely exempt from liquor traffic:

That, open violations of the Excise Act (except in the towns of Queens County, where, owing to the absence of a police force, an exceptional condition of things has existed), are rare and promptly corrected, whereas the Act which it supersedes was habitually and ostentatiously defied and set at naught by the great body of retailers of alcoholic liquors:

That the effects of the Metropolitan Excise law are exhibited in the habitual quiet and order evinced in our annual elections, in largely-increased balances to the credit of the poor in our savings banks, and in a signal diminution of arrests for disorder and crime by the Police, which formerly made more but now make fewer on Sundays than on any other day of the week:

That, during the thirteen months in which we have not been prohibited by the Courts from giving effect to this law, the total number of arrests on Sundays by the Police for offences resulting manifestly from too free indulgence in the use of intoxicating drinks was 2,514; while on the Tuesdays of those same months it was no less than 6,021, or more than double the aggregate of arrests in the corresponding Sundays:

That, this disproportion is wholly new to our cities' experience; as under other laws there were more arrests on Sunday than on any other day of the week. Thus, in the eight months of 1865, from May to November inclusive, there were 3,515 of the arrests made on Sundays and but 3,380 on Tuesdays:

That a very large proportion of the arrests now made on Sundays are those of persons who, having left these cities to indulge in the suburbs their passions for strong drinks, return tipsy and disorderly at a late hour and compel the police to take them in charge:

That, while the number of dram-shops, of offenses, and the cost of gratifying the passion for strong drink, have all been thus signally reduced, no sober, decent, law-abiding citizen will complain that the facilities for obtaining liquor have been harshly restricted, 6,845 dram-shops and beer saloons in two such cities being a liberal allowance, while all who choose to tipple between midnight and sunrise, or on the Christian Sabbath, have only to provide themselves with their favorite beverages a few hours in advance, and drink them in their own or each other's private dwellings, untroubled by the Police—only the lowest and most abandoned drunkards and outcasts being unable to make such provision.

These facts bear their own comment. Argument would be lost on those whom they fail to impress with the utility and beneficence of the law which we have been commissioned to execute.

Theorists have contended, on the one hand, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors should be utterly prohibited and suppressed; on the other, that it should be left as free as the trade in grain or bread, or in any other necessary of life. The public judgment has, with rare aberrations, held a middle ground between these extremes, maintaining that this traffic should be tolerated, but regulated and subjected to restrictions which, while they provided for the reasonable and moderate gratification of the appetite for stimulants, opposed barriers to perilous excess and reckless infatuation. If this golden mean between absolute prohibition and boundless indulgence is still to be adhered to, we respectfully submit that no material alteration in the present law is desirable or would prove conducive to the general well-being.

On reference to the report of the Treasurer, it will be seen that the amount received by the Board for licenses issued from April 1, 1867, to November 30, 1867, a period of eight months, was....$1,285,031 70

For fines from New-York	3,087 00
For fines from Brooklyn	5,730 00
For interest on deposits in 1866	3,429 27
For interest on deposits in 1867	7,253 90
Of this sum the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York received	708,587 05
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Brooklyn	203,660 02
Commissioners of Charities and Correction	116,473 57
New-York State Inebriate Asylum	128,659 82
Inebriates' Home for Kings County	40,512 56
Common Schools—Richmond County	17,490 69
School Fund—Queens County	2,550 90
School Fund—New-Utrecht	1,987 50
Commissioner of Schools—Kings County	9,475 50

The total amount received for licenses and fines in each year since the organization of the Board is as follows:

For Licenses.	
1866	$1,283,854 66
1867	1,285,031 70
For Fines.	
1866	$11,594 60
1867	9,287 40

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1867.

Respectfully submitted,

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

The Controversy Concerning the Spanish Newspapers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I shall be much indebted to you if you will publish the subjoined facts in correction of the statements in regard to my suit with Mr. STEPHENS:

First—Mr. PENA did not die at sea. His death occurred in Spain, and while he was surrounded by the members of his family.

Second—When Mr. PENA died, I was not a partner of his. I was in Spain at the time, and entered into a partnership with the widow of the deceased, for the purpose of taking charge of *La Cronica*. When the act of partnership was signed then I received, in effect, the authorization of Mr. PENA's widow to become her representative. In accordance with the eleventh article of the commercial treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded October 27, 1795, no one in this country has the right to sell *La Cronica*, unless the sale of the property be decreed by a court, in consequence of the insolvency of its proprietors.

Third—*La Cronica* was not indebted to Mr. STEPHENS during the lifetime of Mr. PENA, nor during my term of proprietorship.

Fourth—In consequence of a conspiracy of which I am now seeking the authors, the Public Administrator killed *La Cronica* by announcing its sale, without respecting my double rights as a partner and as the representative of Mr. PENA's widow. The assertions that the property was sold to pay debts, and that $1,000 were owing to Mr. STEPHENS are groundless.

Fifth—Mr. STEPHENS claims that having placed the property of Mr. PENA in the hands of the Public Administrator, that portion of *La Cronica* belonging to the deceased was sold; that he, STEPHENS, bought it; he adds that in consequence of my publishing *El Cronista*, *La Cronica* soon afterward ceased publication. In all this there is not one word of truth, and I will willingly pay Mr. STEPHENS the full amount he claims in exchange for a copy of *La Cronica* bearing the same date as any number of *El Cronista*. The truth is as follows: The Public Administrator announced in the *Express* newspaper of May 2, the sale of *La Cronica*. On the following day, I established *El Cronista*, four numbers of which had been published when the sale of Mr. PENA's property was effected, May 16. It is therefore evident that the statement that *La Cronica* ceased publication because of the issue of *El Cronista* is wholly without foundation.

Sixth—The letters addressed to *La Cronica*, which I have received, since the Public Administrator sold the newspaper, cannot relate to affairs of Mr. PENA's time, he having died two years previous, but refer to matters of a later date, involving my own interests, together with those of Mr. PENA's widow.

Seventh—The subscribers to *La Cronica* were not renewing their subscriptions when Mr. PENA died, and still less when the sale of the paper took place; if the same persons subscribed to *El Cronista*, was it the intention of Mr. STEPHENS or of any one else to prevent their continuing to read that which I was writing in another journal?

Eighth—The story in regard to the $2,500, which, according to Mr. STEPHENS, *La Cronica* receives every three months as a subsidy from the Spanish Government, is wholly false. The Government bureaux in Havana subscribe for two hundred copies, and these subscriptions have been unduly looked upon by some persons as constituting a subsidy.

This is the truth, Sir, and you will readily understand by my statement how absurd is the claim made upon me. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSE FRERER DE COUTO.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 24—Evening.

Consols closed at 92⅞@93 for money, and account. American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties	71⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares	85⅞
Erie Railway Shares	48⅞

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 24—Evening.

United States bonds close at 75⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 24—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed with fair business, the sales of the day footing up 15,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	7⅞d.
Middling Orleans	8d.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester to-day were favorable; the market was active, and goods and Yarns brought good prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn closed heavy and 3d. lower; Mixed Western, 45s. 3d. ℔ quarter; Wheat quotations unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market closed steady at unchanged prices.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine declined to 26s. ℔ cwt. Sugar steady at 24s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Friday, Jan. 24—Evening.

PETROLEUM—Market firmer; sales of Standard White at 43 francs 75 centimes.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 24.

TOBACCO active at full prices. COTTON in improved demand at 14½c.@15c. FLOUR firmer; Low and medium grades advanced 25c.; Superfine, $8 75@$7; Extra to Fancy, $8 50@$11 25. WHEAT firm and better; Choice Winter Red, $2 55; Prime Winter White, $2 60. CORN inactive; Shelled, 87c.@91c.; Ear, [illegible]@85c. OATS very dull at 67c.@69c. BARLEY higher at $1 85@$1 90. RYE better: sales at $1 70@$1 75. PROVISIONS extremely dull and unchanged; small sales of Mess Pork at $21 25. BULK SIDES, 11c. LARD in improved demand; Choice Steam, 12½c. for tierces and 13½c. for kegs. HOGS range from 5½c.@7c.; packed to date, 232,[illegible] head. RECEIPTS—600 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 600 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR moderately active; Spring Extras, $8@$11. WHEAT dull and declined 1c.; sales at $2 [illegible] for No. 1, and $2 [illegible] for No. 2. CORN dull; new [illegible]. OATS dull and declined [illegible]; sales at [illegible]. BARLEY active and advanced [illegible]; sales at [illegible] for No. 2, and $1 [illegible] for rejected; [illegible] were held at a range of $1 [illegible] 25, according to quality. PROVISIONS firmer; [illegible] Mess held at $20; straight brands [illegible]. LARD firmer, closing at [illegible]. [illegible] more active; Cumberlands [illegible]; Sweet Hams dull at 11½c. Country [illegible] unchanged. DRESSED HOGS active and advanced 10c.@15c.; sales $7@$7 25 for heavy. LIVE HOGS quiet; common lots easier; others steady [illegible]. BEEF CATTLE quiet with large offerings; common to fair butchers, $3 75@$5; light shipping Steers, $5 75@$7 25; choice scarce and nominal. RECEIPTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Live Hogs, 4,200 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,900 Live Hogs, 5,800 Dressed Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 24.

COTTON firmer and in demand at fair prices; Middling 17c.@17½c.; sales 4,700 bales; receipts 4,460; exports 7,300 bales. Sales for the week, 24,950 bales; receipts 24,980 bales; exports—coastwise 5,282 bales, foreign 35,297 bales; stock, 92,809 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR is in good demand; Superfine, $10; Double Extra, $10 50; Treble do., $13 75. CORN firm at 95c.@$1. OATS inactive at 83c.@85c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Pork quiet at $20c.@$20 25c. LARD firm; tierces, 12½c.; kegs, 15. Sterling Exchange, 150@153. New-York Sight Exchange ½ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 139.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR unchanged; sales, 400 bbls., at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales, 1,000 bushels Amber Winter Canada at $2 85. CORN unchanged; sales, 500 bushels Old No. 1 at $1 28. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 per 100 lbs. MILL FEED scarce and firm. SHORTS, $35; SHIP STUFFS, $40; MIDDLINGS, $46 per ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR firm and quiet; Family, $10 75@$11 25. WHEAT dull at $2 50@$2 55 for No. 2 and No. 1 Western. CORN dull and nominal at 82c.@83c.; no demand for shelled. OATS dull at 67c. RYE, $1 55. BARLEY advancing; sales at $1 15@$2 20 for Fall; held at $2 25 later. COTTON firmer; Middling, 15½c.@15¾c. DRESSED HOGS firm; few offered, at $7 25@$8 25. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. LARD active at 12¼c. for prime, and 11¾c.@12c. for lower grades.

TOLEDO, Friday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; sales of White Michigan at $2 90; Amber, $2 65; No. 1 Red, $2 60; No. 2 do., $2 45. CORN declined 2c.; sales of New at 91½c.@92c. OATS advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 64c. RYE unchanged. DRESSED HOGS dull and drooping; held at $7 25@$8 50; no buyers.

[Advertisement]

Because a person has a bad cough it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a predisposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully-selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK, the celebrated tragedienne, has, without solicitation, sent to Mr. L. MORGENTHAU, a testimonial, in which she says that she used his valuable preparation known as Pine Balsam Syrup, with the greatest success, when she was suffering with a very severe cold. Mr. MORGENTHAU's preparation is well known to the public, and it must be exceedingly gratifying to him to receive commendation from such distinguished sources.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND, Dec. 3, 1867.—E. HOLMES, Esq., No. 101 Broadway, New-York—Sir: The Executive Committee have ordered the Burglar Alarm Telegraph to be put in the Chaplain's house. I trust you will do the job without delay. Yours, truly, ISRAEL C. JONES, Supt.

[Advertisement.]

The excellence of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE is the theme of universal praise. Sold by all grocers. Ask for "KENT'S." Depot No. 233 Washington-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	Jan. 25	New-York	Havre.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, by the *City of New-York*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45, North River, to 1:15 P. M.

Mails for Santiago de Cuba by the *Star of the South*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Pereire*, close at 1 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern—Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Williams, Mr. Robbins, second officer and two men of the schr. Wide World, lost at Hatteras on the 1st inst.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 16 | Sun sets....... 5 09 | Moon sets.... 6 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 18 | Gov. Island. 9 07 | Hell Gate.... 10 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Europa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Emily B. Souder, Marshman, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; City of Boston, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Barks Ocean Steed, (Br.,) Pierce, New-Bedford; L. G. Bigelow, (Br.,) Corning, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Rhea Sylvia, (Br.,) McKenzie, Dunkirk, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Andes, Davidson, Bristol, Eng., H. W. A. Dodge; Hannibal, Hawkins, Aspinwall, N. L. McCready & Co.

Brigs Persis Hinckley, Foster, Satilla River, Ga., Simpson & Clapp; Susie J. Stout, Stout, Cardenas, Simpson & Clapp; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Nelson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Redwood, Gardner, Elizabethport, Baxter & Merrill.

Schooners A. G. Ireland, Townsend, Vera Cruz, B. F. Small & Co.; L. A. Edwards, Marshall, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Annie Leland, Bennett, St. Marta, Savanilla and Carthagena, R. P. Buck & Co.; A. L. Palmer, Keys, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Minnesota, Cobb, Baltimore, M. B. Bedell; David Mason, Jones, Cardenas, Winchester & Leeds; Clara Smith, Smith, Cienfuegos, H. W. Loud & Co.; Pinta Smith, Key West and Apalachicola, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Harry & Ned, Green, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Sloop Deep River, Burley, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Goodspeed & White.

Steamship Relief, (wrecker,) Williams, with cargo from bark Persia, ashore on Fire Island.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Chilian Walsh, (of Quebec,) Conway, Liverpool Dec. 4, with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Has been 20 days north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Galveston 19 ds., with cotton to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 15 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Bark John G. Paint, (Br.,) Embree, Old Harbor, Jam., Dec. 23, and Salt River 28th, with logwood to B. F. Small & Co. Has been 15 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Bark Astra, (Norw.,) Dahl, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Dec. 17, lat. 6 20 S., lon. 34 45, passed an American double topsail-yard ship, painted black, showing Nos. 6,972, 3d dist. pendant, bd. south. Has been 20 days north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Albert Emerson, Cutts, Port-au-Prince Dec. 28, and St. Marc Jan. 6, with coffee and logwood to Robert Murray, Jr. Died at Port-au-Prince, Dec. 23, James Thompson, seaman, of Sweden, aged 33 years. Also, at St. Marc, Dec. 31, James McNaughton, seaman, of New-York, aged 48 years.

Bark Princess of Wales, (Br.,) Barron, Whampoa Sept. 6, and Hong Kong Sept. 19, with mdse. to Gossler & Co., of Boston.

Brig Minwaukee, (of Bangor,) Warren, Miragoane Dec. 22, and 17 ds. from Inagua, with logwood to Robert Murray, Jr.

Brig Timothy Field, Emerson, Bucksport 23 ds., with lumber to Peterson & Co.

Brig Kildare, (Br.,) Schultz, Windsor, N. S., 25 ds., with plaster.

Brig Lark, (of Baltimore,) Hudgin, Rio Grande, Brazil, 68 ds., with hides to Oelrichs & Co. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Brig L. L. Wadsworth, (of Eastport,) Haley, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Brig Advent, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Crow, Laguna 25 ds., with mahogany to J. F. Whitney. Has been 7 days north of Hatteras. Jan. 21, off the Capes of Delaware, had a gale from N. W., in which lost part of deck-load.

Brig George Downs, Lanfair, of and from Barbados Dec. 28, and St. Vincent Jan. 3, with molasses and cocoa to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had strong northerly gales on the coast.

Brig Joshua & Mary, (Br.,) Turner, Palermo 65 ds., with fruit to master. Had heavy N. W. gales most of the passage, and has been within 500 miles of Sandy Hook for the last 25 days.

Brig Nellie, Walsh, St. Croix 14 ds., with mdse. to Roach Bros. & Coffey. Left no vessels.

Schr. Isaac Patch, (of Gloucester, Mass.,) Young, Orchoris, Jam., 14 ds., with oranges to R. E. Hutchinson. Has had heavy weather most of the passage.

Schr. Samuel Warren, Middleton, Elizabeth City, N. C., 14 ds., with corn to master. Has been 7 days north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly winds.

Schr. Mary Patten, (of Bangor,) Cummings, Bermuda 13 ds., with hides, &c., to Middleton & Co. Has been 5 days N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales; lost flying jibboom, sprung mainboom and split sails.

Schr. Joseph J. Pharo, Soper, Virginia 6 ds., with pine wood to Thomas Benton & Son. Jan. 21, 20 miles south of Sandy Hook, had a gale from E. N. E., and lost part of deck-load.

Schr. Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Erie Railroad Co. Jan. 15, lat. 32 20, lon. 74, had a W. N. W. gale, and carried away foreboom.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, Weeks, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Thomas Holmes.

Schr. Orralloo, Small, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Erie Railroad Co.

Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Lyman, Yorktown 5 ds., with pine wood to Thomas Benton & Son.

Schr. George H. Hoyt, Cramer, Virginia, with pine wood to Thomas Benton & Son.

Schr. Mary & Eliza, Wiley, York River 3 ds., for Bath, Me.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Soper, Virginia, with pine wood to Thos. Benton & Son.

Schr. Margaret Smith, Smith, Newfoundland, with herring.

Schr. Wm. Sprague, Kendall, Windsor, N. S., 19 ds., with plaster.

Schr. James A. Crocker, Randall, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Lottie S. Reed, Rees, West Isles, N. B., via Boston 10 ds., with herring to Chas. [illegible].

Schr. Abbott Devereaux, Rich, Pensacola, Fla., 15 ds., with naval stores and hides to Smith & Sons.

Schr. Russell, Smith, St. John, N. B., with laths to [illegible] & Co.

Schr. B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, Newport, for Philadelphia.

WIND—At Sunset, [illegible] W., fresh.

HIGHLANDS, sundown—Two ships and one bark in tow near the Bar; also two barks under sail in offing, bound in.

Sailed.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, for Charleston. Ships Ravenscrag, for Liverpool; Kit Carson, for Valparaiso.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 24—Arr. ship Edward Hyman, from Calcutta; brig Bags, from Baltimore; schrs. Galena, from Green Turtle Key; Hannah F. Baker, Mobile.

Also arr. schrs. Mary Chilton, King, Miragoane; Frances Gibbs, Philadelphia.

Below—Brig Robert Wing, Gores.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24—Arr. ship Magdalene, from Liverpool; brig Union, Matanzas; brig Sola, from St. Thomas for New-York, crew sick; schr. Lillie, from New-York.

Sld. schr. Vapor, for New-York; brig Open Sea, for Sagua le Grande; schr. Maria Lunt, Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Boston, for Norfolk.

Sld. brig Inez, from Norfolk, for Demarara; schr. Emma Gregory, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 23—Arr. schr. Nellie Doe, Boston, for Jacksonville; collided with schr. Trade Wind, and started stern; would go to Newport for repairs. Schr. Trade Wind, Rockport, Me., for Norfolk, Va., reports while at anchor off Cape Copege, was run into by schr. Nellie Doe, carrying away fore-rigging, rail and four stanchions; would go to New-Bedford for repairs.

22d—Sld. schr. Trade Wind, in tow of a tug, for New-Bedford.

23d—Light wind from westward. No arrivals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23—The steamer Constitution reports the arrival of the ship Victoria, from Baltimore, at Acapulco Jan. 14, and the Papa, from Hamburg, at Manzanilla on the 10th.

Spoken, &c.

Augustene Sophie—Dutch brig, for New-York, Jan. 20, lat. 36 12, lon. 71 40.

Ida Bell—schr., bound to Wilmington, Jan. 11, 7 miles north of Hatteras.

Thomas S. Berry—Br. bark, strg. N. E., Jan. 19, lat. 31 35 W., lon. 69.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande, Brazil, Nov. 18, brigs Appollo and Cacoque, for New-York next day.

At Laguayra, Dec. 29, schrs. J. B. Small, for New-York in 6 days; Lucy Francis, for do. in 8 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, Jan. 24—1:20 P. M.—The steamship Napoleon 3d, Capt. Rousseau, from New-York on the 12th inst., arrived here this forenoon on the way to Havre.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 24—Noon.—The steamship City of Washington, Capt. Halcrow, from New-York on the 11th inst., arrived here yesterday at a late hour on the way to Liverpool.

The steamship Denmark, Capt. Thompson, from New-York on Sunday, the 12th inst., arrived here yesterday (Thursday) evening, en route to Liverpool.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, N. Y., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS. Also, Manufacturers of SUPERIOR PIANOS and Publishers of SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC. Organs to rent by the month.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR..........LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR..........NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE..........PARIS.

AND WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!! ($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York. FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 191, Jan. 24, 1868.
40, 8, 42, 24, 74, 52, 31, 20, 71, 33, 34.

PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 192, Jan. 24, 1868.
11, 5, 7, 13, 75, 22, 9, 73, 28, 4, 18, 15, 16.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 91, Jan. 24, 1868.
45, 42, 41, 61, 32, 18, 40, 59, 9, 65, 37, 68.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 92, Jan. 24, 1868.
61, 67, 32, 35, 19, 55, 20, 13, 29, 46, 56, 49.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 19 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

No. 546 Broadway.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT TO ERECT THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Trustees held at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., it was RESOLVED, THAT THE ENTIRE NET PROCEEDS SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO THE ERECTION OF THE ASYLUM. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT—GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER.
SECRETARY—LIEUT. GEORGE B. BERGEN.
TREASURER—GEN. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a NATIONAL HOME for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who in their patriotism have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness, who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel Des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers—Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the county poor-house, or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges—they have performed their part—we enjoy the result of their sacrifices—we must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a Home and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

by this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid toward the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

READ THE FOLLOWING CARDS:

We hereby certify that we have examined the diamond goods, pearls, emeralds, rubies and other precious stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden-lane, New-York.
J. HERMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 391 Broome-st., New-York.

Having perfect confidence in the integrity of your enterprise, and heartily indorsing your noble object, it affords me pleasure to tender you gratuitously the use of my show-window for the display of your diamonds.

JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

From the Postmaster-General of the United States.

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Whereas, The Supervisors of the Gettysburgh Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, have made due application to John H. Diehl, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Second Collection District of the State of Pennsylvania, for permission to hold a Gift Festival; and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said Gift Festival will be devoted to charitable uses.

Permission is hereby granted to the said Supervisors to hold such Gift Festival, exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty in respect to said Gift Festival.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.

Having labored for three years to erect a home for our Crippled Veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New-York Legislature incorporating some 100 of our best citizens as directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen and influence.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. G. HALPINE.

Fully sympathizing with your great object, I tender you, gratuitously, the services of my Full Orchestra on the occasion of your Festival at Irving Hall.

THEODORE THOMAS.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the diamonds on public exhibition in the show-window of the large fur and hat establishment of John N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway, (under the St. Nicholas Hotel,) New-York. The world-renowned yacht *Henrietta* has also been purchased.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at $1 each, admitting the holders to the Fair and both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS;

ONE AT IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1868. AND ONE AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1868.

On which latter occasion a Committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the Management in making the distribution, before the audience, at the

PRESENTATION FAIR,

to commence on MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

will be distributed among the Ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS:

No.		
A..1	Present in Greenbacks	$100,000
1..1	Present in Greenbacks	30,000
2..1	Present in Greenbacks	30,000
3..1	Yacht, the Famous *Henrietta*	50,000
4..1	Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
6..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
7..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings	15,000
8..1	Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9..1	Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants, A	7,000
10..1	Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (Large Diamonds)	7,000
11..1	Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14..1	Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings	5,000
15..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-Rings	4,000
20..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22..1	Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26..1	Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27..1	Pearl Necklace	3,500
28..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,500
29..1	Diamond Cross	3,000
30..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,000
33..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36..1	Diamond Brooch, (in Silver)	3,000
37..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42..1	Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44..1	Pearl Breast-Pin, Ear-Rings and Head Ornament	2,500
45..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46..1	Diamond Cross	2,500
47..1	Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
49..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50..1	Diamond Cluster Stem Pin	1,500
51..1	Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52..1	Diamond Cross	1,500

No.		
53..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Ear-Rings	[illegible]
54..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	[illegible]
55..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	[illegible]
56..1	Diamond Bracelet	[illegible]
57..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	[illegible]
58..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	[illegible]
59..1	Camel's Hair Shawl	[illegible]
60..1	Choice Emerald Stud	[illegible]
61..1	Single-Stone Ring	[illegible]
62..1	Single-Stone Pin	[illegible]
63..1	Cluster Brooch	[illegible]
64..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	[illegible]
65..1	Pair Diamond Single-Stone Ear-Rings	[illegible]
66..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	[illegible]
67..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	[illegible]
68..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Ear-Rings and Pin	[illegible]
69..1	Camel's Hair Shawl	[illegible]
70..1	Diamond and Ruby Three-Stone Ring	[illegible]
71..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	[illegible]
72..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	[illegible]
73..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	[illegible]
74..1	Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	[illegible]
75..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring, Star Setting	[illegible]
76..1	Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	[illegible]
77..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	[illegible]
78..1	Emerald Knob	[illegible]
79..1	Pair Diamond and Ruby Ear-Rings	[illegible]
80..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	[illegible]
81..1	Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82..1	Ladies' Diamond Set Watch	400
83..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	[illegible]
84..1	Gold Watch	[illegible]
85..1	Diamond and Opal Ring	[illegible]
86..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
87..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
88..1	Diamond Three-Stone Ring	150
89..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	[illegible]
90..1	Pearl Scarf Pin	[illegible]
91..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	[illegible]
92..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	[illegible]
93..1	Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	[illegible]
94..1	Diamond Cluster Pin	[illegible]
95..1	Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear-Rings	[illegible]
96..1	Cameo Brooch	[illegible]
97..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	[illegible]
98..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	[illegible]
99..1	Ladies' Gold Watch	[illegible]
100..1	Coral Brooch and Ear-Rings	[illegible]
101..1	Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	[illegible]
102..1	Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	[illegible]
103..1	Emeral Scarf Pin	[illegible]
104..1	Emerald Scarf Pin	[illegible]
105 to 1,104	One thousand Copies of the Splendidly illustrated Presentation Work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	[illegible]
1,105 to 2,104	1,000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	[illegible]
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	[illegible]

Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at....[illegible]

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent to us in registered letters or post-office orders, in sums from $1 to $25 at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50	[illegible] tickets to one address	[illegible]
10 tickets to one address	9 00	[illegible] tickets to one address	[illegible]
20 tickets to one address	17 50	100 tickets to one address	[illegible]

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,

NO. 546 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, NO. 1,130 CHESTNUT-ST.
WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., CORNER GRAND AND 7TH STS.